ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAI

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association, for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. A. STEVENS, EDITOR. FRANKLIN BAND, AGENT.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1850.

TERMS, \$1.50, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE. { No. 7 OFFICE, No. 7 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Religious conditiou of Hungary—Magyar Protestants—
Their Persecutions—Effects of Toleration—A Magyar
Pastor Circulates the Bible—Establishes a Schoolmasters' Institute—Enlarges it for the Reception of Hungarian Youth—Other Philanthropic Achievements

Present Condition of his Institute—His Appeal to
Christians for Aid.

The same post

Paris, Dec. 19, 1849.

them, at present, some particulars respecting the which he has not rendered some services. He religious condition of the Hungarians, whose has introduced vaccination into Hungary, heroism and political misfortunes have, for a against which the people entertained the most considerable time, attracted the attention of the extreme prejudices; and it has happened that, whole world. But, generally speaking, it is not in a single day, himself and his wife have vacsufficiently known, that Hungary has peculiar claims on the sympathies of evangelical Christians. Four millions of Protestants are found succeeded in abolishing bondage, by employing among the Magyars, and but for almost unparaffeled persecutions, nearly all Hungary would to be mutually advantageous. He has introduced be Protestant. If the history of Hungary were new methods of agriculture, and has taught his known, the miseries which our co-religionists peasants to surround their dwellings with shrubs have endured in these far distant lands, would and flowers. perhaps equal in interest, those of the Huguenots under the Valois and the Bourbons.

At each coronation, the king of Hungary had to take an oath of fidelity to a Constitution, which guaranteed the equality of religious denominations (confessions;) but this equality was than once, the Institute; its pious directors only apparent, and in 1609, at the instance of imagined that their work was about to be dethe Jesuits, the evangelical ministers were summoned to Presburg. They were incarcerated the month of July last, twelve pupils, who had in the dungeons of Tyrnau, [twenty-five miles completed their studies, were dismissed to comfrom Presburg; some were constrained to ab- mence their labors. The director spoke, in the true; still, if that doctrine remain in the storejure, others were banished, others still, after presence of a numerous audience, from this suffering frightful tortures, were led, loaded with chains, to the galleys at Naples, several thee;" and at the close of this discourse, the were tortured even to death. From 1702 to weeping of himself and of the whole of his 1783, the Hungarian churches remained, with hearers, was the only language that was heard. but few exceptions, without pastors. Some Twelve new pupils have been admitted into the districts, however, placed under the dominion of establishment; and several orphans besides, the Turk, enjoyed religious liberty; but these who had lost their fathers on the battle-field, portions of the country, having returned under or on the political scaffold, have there found an the sceptre of the former princes, this liberty asylum. But, if the unfortunate are abundant was wrested from them anew.

lic offices, ventured to complain, they were sub- contributions which it had obtained among the jected to heavy fines, or to corporal punish- Hungarian Protestants, claims, at least for this ments. If a Popish procession happened to year, the aid of foreign brethren. pass a Protestant church, and could enter it. the priest mumbled some prayers, and thereby of your readers, in behalf of this very interesting took possession in the name of his church.

Such a procession being about to be made at Vadasfa, the Protestants, fearing that their ad- the Magyar Institute, to Mr. Merle D'Aubigne, versaries might take a fancy to their church, on the 28th of September, 1849. surrounded it with cars, and formed all round it a strong entrenchment, while they showed single purpose is the salvation of souls in themselves on guard in the interior. Suddenly Jesus Christ; it is for this solely that we labor chanting echoes on the ear, the procession approaches, the most zealous of these devotees the Protestant Church in Hungary that our endeavor to destroy the entrenchment, and a Institutes were founded, and it is surprising to fight ensues, in which, unhappily, a Roman see how greatly, in a short time, the Lord has Catholic is killed. This locality is soon oc- blessed our undertaking. But four years we cupied by military, numerous arrests are made, and the venerable Mr. Fabry himself, notwithstanding his innocence, is put in irons in the in all the elements of the sciences, but above county prison. His wretched wife hastens to all, in the word of God, which, alas! is too Vienna, and with an exclamation of deepest sorrow, throws herself at the feet of Maria lightened, unfortunately perverted by the Jes- cording to the promise of God; and the Lord uits, spurns her with her foot, saying: "Lu- has already procured us the joy of seeing the theran prostitute, begone!"

By a decree of toleration, Joseph II. restored by means of our labors. to the Hungarian Protestants a few pastors and churches; but the oppression under which they had groaned for more than seventy years, ren- olated by the events which have occurred in it, dered this benefit almost illusory. It was that, without your aid, we should not be in a necessary, all of a sudden, to procure nearly condition to support our institutions. If we three thousand pastors. They took all they found, and put at the head of the new churches consequences resulting from it would be very men who were unworthy of the station. Some sorrowful. The matter at stake is the kingdom time afterwards, a wretched Theological Col- of God and his precious Gospel, in a country lege was established at Vienna. The rational- where his word has subsisted in spite of great ism, the worldliness, the coarseness of the trials, and where many have made, and still majority of the pastors, did more harm to the make, a good confession before many witnesses. Hungarian churches than persecution itself. "Dear brethren, it is likely that we shall The schoolmasters were still worse than the never see you, face to face, on earth; but beministers, and if a peasant had a good for noth- fore the throne of our Lord, we shall render

pastor, animated with that faith which works by in his name, will reward you richly for the love love, besought God to bring a remedy to the which you will have shown us, at a time when miseries of his people. He thought that the your assistance is so necessary to us. The first thing to be done, was to procure for the brethren who labor here along with me, and the Protestants of Hungary the word of God. The brethren of our community, salute you in our Holy Scriptures were so scarce there, that when Lord. Pray that we may be found faithful. the father of a family died, the brothers were sometimes seen readily agreeing about the division of the temporal property, but quarreling the Lord comforts us." * about the Bible, and even bringing the business I hope some of your readers will feel themperor to the pastor. "Very well," replied the tians of America. latter, "there is a method by which the busilishment for this purpose was founded, and since that time, (about ten years ago,) two hundred thousand copies of the Holy Scriptures have been printed, under the direction of the pastor, and circulated among the different portions of the Magyar population.

The wants of children likewise fixed the at- as well as for the preaching of his word. tention of the Magyar pastor. He determined to 2. It can there be administered with perfect do something towards applying a remedy to the convenience and safety at all seasons of the year; deplorable state of primary instruction, and which is not true of immersion, though some quired an amount of money, exceeding his re- our winters, when a hole must be cut through But, one day, the lord of the manor, perceiving tors seriously affected by it. his sorrow, took a pen and wrote him a grant, 3. It saves the administrator the necessity and to take from his forests all the wood necessary expense of an india rubber or gutta percha dress. for the buildings. On another day, the pastor Query-does it not look a little suspicious to see having gone to Silesia, to make collections, was a stout, healthy minister encase himself in such introduced to the King of Prussia, who happen- an impenetrable suit, and yet lead a female of ed to be there at the time, and this generous and delicate health, in only ordinary clothing into Christian monarch, having asked him how much water as cold as January can make it? If he he still needed for the completion of his work, may thus protect himself from contact with cold made him a donation of the requisite sum. The water, why may not she, not partially but Institute was founded; and pious and enlight- wholly? ened teachers obtained especially from Prussia 4. It corresponds with its antitype—the bapand Saxony, have, from that time, given in it tism of the Holy Spirit-"Then will I sprinkle a useful and Christian course of instruction.

Some Hungarians of the wealthy class, having matical of the purity of the element or agent of visited the Schoolmasters' Institute of the Mag- spiritual baptism-which is not true of one case yar pastor, conceived a strong desire to see in ten of immersion, especially where forty or set himself to work again, and soon afterwards give facts, at the recital of which the mind would about fifty young Magyars were receiving, in a revolt in disgust, but I forbear. separate building, a course of instruction much 5. It secures to the candidate that sweet com-

leges of Hungary. The pastor was eagerly desirous of being able to do something for the training of young Christian ministers, capable of benefiting the Protestant churches of his country; and already, through the divine good ness, some young men, trained under his direction, are desirous of devoting themselves to the

The same pastor, animated with a genuine spirit of Christian charity, has conferred still MESSES. EDITORS: - I imagine that I shall other benefits on his countrymen; there is cinated upward of three hundred children. In concurrence with the lords and peasants, he has such means as the parties interested have found

But it is the present condition of the Magyar Institute which I wish to make known to your readers. The misfortunes which have descended in torrents, in the course of the present year, 1849, on Hungary, have also smitten, and more stroyed; but the Lord came to their help. In text: "Keep what has been committed to in Hungary, the sources of relief are very rare. If evangelical Christians, excluded from pub- The enterprise of our brethren, deprived of the

> I believe I cannot excite the Christian charity work, more successfully than quoting part of a letter, written (in French) by the Director of

"God, in whom we trust, knows that our -for this that we pray. It was for the sake of Theresa; but that princess, so mild and so en- ledge which we have spread will bear fruit, ac- the question, where is the responsibility? first fruits of the harvest, which he is preparing

"Sustain us this year by the gifts of your should be compelled to interrupt our labors, the ing son, it was to these occupations he devoted you this testimony, that your charity consoled us in our deep affliction; and the Lord, who is In this state of things, a pious Hungarian pleased to recompense a cup of cold water given

before the courts of justice. These usually selves moved with Christian compassion and ordained that the Holy Bible should pass from sympathy by the preceding recital, and that they one to another of the family, in turn, remain- will respond to the appeal, addressed to us by ing three months in each house. The Magyar our poor Hungarian brethren. I do not doubt pastor at first obtained the Holy Scriptures from the disposition of your journal to receive their London; but the second package was stopped contributions, which I shall esteem myself hapat Vienna. "We dislike packages coming from py to transmit to our poor afflicted brethren, as foreign societies," said the Minister of the Em- a testimony of the fraternal love of the Chris-

ness might be arranged: it would be to print our respected correspondent had annexed here the name of the excellent "Magyar pastor," whose Christian hethis the Minister consented. A printing establish for the civil liberty of their country and of man fought for the civil liberty of their country and of man.

For the Herald and Journal.

REASONS FOR BAPTISM AT THE ALTAR. 1. The house of God is the most appropriate place for the adminstration of his ordinances,

established a Schoolmasters' Institute. The may, ex cathedra, declare that the health of none buildings which it was necessary to erect, re- is ever injured by it, even in the stern rigors of sources; at two different times he believed him- ice from one to two feet thick yet; I have known self on the point of seeing his plan miscarry. the health of administrator, candidate and specta-

useful and Christian course of instruction.

One Christian enterprise begets another.

Clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean.

Here the purity of the visible element is embletheir sons receiving an education so solid and fifty persons, promiscuously taken, are dipped in so evangelical. Room was wanting; but he the same water in the baptistry. I could here

the right reception of this important ordinance; was obliged to do many and important things. of the throne," God with us shall be the burden, and let other matters go to be talked over by perament so agitated by fear of immersion, or the city itself, we learn from the zeal with which lest their apparel should become loose, that they he exerted himself during the plague; and after-

mentioned, occurring to the candidates, and the death-bed. It was but seldom that he comlevity of spectators.

7. It is scriptural. There is no intimation in the Bible that the place of religious worship was If they sent him their works to look through ever left to administer baptism. BAPTIST.

For the Herald and Journal. THE WORD HINDERED.

salvation and in the freedom of the will, believe also that truth may fail of accomplishing still more force, and greater energies, than he its proposed end,-the salvation of immortal had occasion to employ. He worked with great souls, on account of obstructions which are rapidity, as he shows in his statement respectthrown in the way. There is power in the ing his treatise against Sadolet. 'I have not Gospel; indeed "it is the power of God unto been able, he says, to complete the translation salvation to every one that believeth." But it of my address to Sadolet, for it was the labor is very certain that unbelief and its legitimate of a whole day.' It appears, however, that he fruit may hinder the Gospel of Christ.

and feel much comforted in his own heart; and a long while unfinished."-Life of Calvin by the church may assent to the doctrine that it is Dr. Stebbing. house of the intellect, without producing its saving results upon the heart and life, it is very evident that those who assent to the word that is good, do not "with the heart believe unto righteousness." The word in its passage to the heart is effectually obstructed by the belief of individuals professing godliness.

While the unconverted world look on, and behold no fruit borne by the church, no increase of faith, no uniform and substantial interest manifested in the cause of God, no fervency in prayer, or regular attendance upon the stated means of grace, they are led to conclude that religion is not of sufficient importance to merit their attention.

While the minister is preaching the word, the world look to the church for a practical illustration of the truth; but failing here, they turn away with feelings of indifference, at the same time seriously distrusting the power of the Gospel.

Hence it is exceedingly difficult, if not absolutely impossible to reach the heart of the sinner, except in connection with the faith and activity of the Christian church. Where this is wanting the word is hindered—it does not take effect.

In many places where the word is faithfully and perseveringly proclaimed by the minister of Christ, professed Christians take upon themso that it cannot reach the hearts of men. Let those churches who are not enjoying a revival Holiness imparts pleasures that flow from the H. M. EATON.

Kennebunkport, Me.

LITERARY LABORS OF CALVIN.

"It is impossible to look without wonder, at the literary labors of the Reformers, Calvin, Melancthon and Luther. None of them was far advanced in years, but each has written remarkable and masterly volumes; and amid what cares, distractions and struggles! All three were employed as academical instructors; two of them as ministers and preachers. Luther brought up seven children, and Calvin had to contend with the most distressing bodily suf-

"Calvin's whole life was spirit; the bodily element was greatly subdued in him. But notwithstanding the shortness of his life, he lived more than many whose course is long, since he lost no time in useless sleep, of which, like other extraordinary men, he required but little. When the day had been wholly occupied in business, the quiet hours of the night remained to him, and, allowing himself a brief repose, he would continue his labors. In his latter years, his spirit was not in the least degree troubled "Be ye holy for I am holy." Then or weakened, as was the case with Luther in the last weary years of his life. Calvin's weak bodily element was at last almost consumed by the inward fire of his soul. To form some idea of his activity, let us look at the letter which he wrote to Farel from Strasburg :- 'I remember no day in this whole year in which I have been so pressed with such a variety of occupations. When the messenger was prepared to should enjoy this blessing. It would give the take the beginning of my work with this letter, church an influence which it has not known I had about twenty leaves to look through. I since the apostolic age; an influence that had then to lecture and preach, to write four would make heaven rejoice and hell tremble: letters, make peace between some persons who an influence that would cause sinners to cry had quarrelled with each other, and answer almost agonizingly, "What must we do to be more than ten people who came to me for advice. saved?" an influence that would roll on the Forgive me, therefore, if I write only briefly of Gospel chariot with lightning speed. Indeed, if

had in Geneva, the customary engagements of expect Christ to "reign king of nations as he which we have spoken,-the business of the now reigns king of saints.' court of morals or the consistory, that arising from the assembly of the clergy, and his connexion with the congregation. Three days in the week he lectured on theological subjects, and every alternate week he preached daily. His excellent memory was a great help to him in all these labors. It is reported that he never forgot anything which pertained to his office,

to read over what he had written.

wrote.

and I have often known persons of nervous tem- That he also took his share in the concerns of were scarcely convinced of what they were doing, wards, when the city in 1559 feared a siege, he while others have been so nervous that it has set an example to the citizens by uniting with required a most vigorous effort to put them under water.

5. It produces deep solemnity and serious sideration of his extraordinary faithfulness in impressions upon an entire congregation. While the discharge of his pastoral duties; and how, frequently at the water, religious feeling is for instance, he would not absent himself from shocked and outraged by accidents, not to be his charge, even while his wife was lying on her plained of the excessiveness of his labors, and he was always ready to do all for his friends. he would find time, he said, to do it in the long nights. And yet, impressed with a feeling of duty, he speaks of his little labor; and in the discourse which he addressed, while dying, to the Council, he refers with great humility to his exertions. He seems sometimes, at an earlier MR. EDITOR:-Those who believe in a free period, to have had no feeling of his activity, because he was sensible in himself of having was not always in the same humor for every The minister may preach the "pure word," kind of work: some things, therefore, would lie

> For the Herald and Journal. HOLINESS.

ITS BLESSEDNESS. Of late, I have thought much on the blessing of holiness; and the more I consider its nature, and its adaptation to the wants of man, the more clear do I see its desirableness. I believe it to be a "pearl" so truly valuable, that we should dispose of whatever we may possess, requisite to obtain it. Our property, our friends, our reputation, if all were required, are not too great price to pay for this inestimable blessing. Having this, we possess, and become heirs to all, we can reasonably desire. Do we desire peace mind? Holiness imparts a "peace that passeth all understanding." Do we desire joy? Holiness produces "joy unspeakable and full of glory." Do we desire love to God and man? Holiness enables us to love God with all the heart, to love the church ardently, to love sinners and even our enemies. Do we desire submission to the will of God under all circumstances? Holiness imparts this. Do we desire a hope full of assurance of entering heaven? Holiness gives this. Do we desire spiritual strength? Holiness makes us "strong in the Lord and the power of his might." Do we desire riches? Holiness confers "durable riches in righteousness." Do we desire honor? the responsibility of binding that word Holiness confers the honor of all devoted Christians, and of God. Do we desire pleasure? God to the pulling down of strong holds.' Do we desire to have the afflictions of life sanctified? Holiness causes "all things to work parental influence. Yours, &c., together for good." Do we desire to die triumphantly? Holiness removes the "sting of death." Do we desire to rest in Abraham's bosom? Holiness will qualify us for this honorable place. Do we desire to have our "vile bodies fashioned like Christ's glorified body?" Holiness gives us a title to this glorious blessing. Do we desire to be happy forever? Holiness prepares for heaven. How desirable then

But is it our privilege to be holy in this life? Will God confer upon us, who by our sins have forfeited his favor numberless times, and when hearts are deeply deprayed with sin, this great, glorious, and infinitely desirable blessing? To each of these questions we can answer emphatically-Yes!

"In Christ all fullness dwells, And all for wretched man."

"The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin." actual and original. Abundant provision has been made for our complete restoration to the Divine image. Hence the command,

"Prisoners of hope be strong, be bold, Cast off thy doubts, disdain to fear; Dare to believe, on Christ lay hold, Wrestle with Christ in mighty prayer; Tell him I will not let thee go, Till I name thy name, thy nature know." Every member of Christ's visible church

the church were "holy, harmless and un-"In addition to his literay employments, he defiled, separate from sinners," we might soon

"O that it now from heaven might fall, And all our sins consume; Come, Holy Ghost, for thee we call, Spirit of burning, come."

"GOD WITH US."

God with man! with ourselves! How inspirhowever much disturbed on all sides, or oppressing the doctrine! Art thou a pilgrim, walking ed with applications. When writing a work, in perplexed ways? He is thy guide. "In all the could suspend the labor, devote some hours thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct to the duties of his office, and then resume the thy paths." Thou art a creature of affliction thread of his discourse, without being obliged and sorrow. He is with thee as thou passest through the water, and through the fire. "An enemy to long speeches and useless upon him in the day of trouble; he shall deliver words, he had, by the help of his lively genius, thee, and thou shalt glorify him." Thou art which was sharpened by study and the habit of dictation, acquired the habit of giving quick, tower. "In that he suffered, being tempted, brief, conclusive, and dignified answers, and of he is able to succour them that are tempted.' speaking, generally, not much otherwise than he Dost thou feel thine own littleness and insignifirote. cance? Thy God thinketh upon thee. "The "As one of the watchmen of Israel, he was hairs of your head are all numbered." "Ye in perpetual conflict with secret and open are of more value than many sparrows." Thou enemies, so that Wolfgang Musculus compared mayest be little and unknown among men, but him to a bow always strung. He carried on a precious diadem in the hand of God. "He correspondence which extended over all Europe, and still found time to translate most of his own learned works himself. He formed and through which thou passest. But all shall be sent forth preachers. The council charged him tempered by his wisdom for thine own advantage. with numerous weighty affairs. He had frequent "All things work together for good unto them journeys to perform, and was consulted on all that love him." Thou shalt die. But when important subjects. These various occupations thou walkest in the valley and shadow of death, he continued to the end of his life, and even he shall be with thee. Thou shalt moulder in the undertook occasionly the duty of his brother dust. But thy "flesh also shall rest in hope;" ministers, if the necessities of the church called for "in his book all thy members are written them to a distance. He was never happier, ac- And while adoring "Him that sitteth upon the superior to that which is afforded in the col- posure and devotional feelings so essential to cording to his own statement, than when he throne," and "the Lamb which is in the midst practical and essential features of the subject, pious, earnest MOTHERS."—J. A. James.

of thy song forever. Is Christ our Emanuel? God with us? Then let us take care that we are with him-coming to him habitually in acts of faith and lovewalking with him, and before him-so shall he to us be all and in all, the strength of our heart and our portion forever .- Rev. Richard Watson's

For the Herald and Journal. THE HERALD.

DEAR BROTHER:-I herewith send you the

names of two more subscribers, making nine in

all since the new year commenced. Now brother you need not puff me, as though I had done something very smart or praiseworthy, for I have oftentimes labored and toiled equally as hard for the Herald before, and "caught nothing." The world, it is true, will usually bestow its commendations according to a person's success, rather than according to his real deserts. I perceive that the number of new subscribers apportioned to the East Maine Conference, is 300. When I saw that apportionment I resolved to do my part of the work necessary to obtain them, whether I obtained my proportion of the subscribers, as to numbers or not. When I commenced my efforts I met with such poor success, that I feared I should not be able even to keep the last year's number good, as some of the old subscribers wished to stop their paper; and it was some time before I obtained a single new subscriber; but remembering the exhortation to "not be weary in well doing," I persevered, and have succeeded much better than I at first anticipated. Still there are many more here, as well as elsewhere, who ought to take the Herald. The plea of inability is generally urged, but in many instances those who make this plea find means to take one or more secular or political papers, and expend twice as much more in superfluities, or needless self-indulgence. Now, are not such persons both able and in duty bound to furnish themselves and families with a religious paper? Again, I would ask those who expend three or four dollars a year for tobacco, whether they can, with a clear conscience, indulge in that useless, nay, hurtful habit, and at the same time deprive themselves and families of the intellectual and spiritual food which that sum would furnish them? Parents generally consider it one of their first and highest duties to provide bread for their children; but is it not equally their duty, to say the least, to furnish their minds with that food which is adapted to promote their moral and spiritual improvement and their intellectual vigor? How many families, by a very little retrenchment or self-denial, could save more than the price of a weekly religious journal; and such a journal, if properly used, would soon become a far greater luxuary than any of the superfluities of life or the articles used merely to pamper the appetite, and it would induce many boys and young persons to spend their evenings and leisure hours at home, instead of seeking amusements abroad, where by associating with the vicious, they take lessons in vulgarity, profaneness, tobacco chewing, smoking, tippling, gambling and other vices, of which nts are not aware till the habit in vice has become too deeply rooted to be eradicated by

Searsport, Feb. 1, 1850. A. F. BARNARD.

For the Herald and Journal. OLDER MINISTERS.

Those who yet hold an "effective" relation to our church, in this vicinity, are few, but not the least interesting, especially the one I have the pleasure to listen to from week to week. It shocks my feelings to hear some people forever prating about having a young minister; as if no "father in Israel" were fit to be heard. Now, the fact is, every anecdote, or history of his experience, that I hear from this elder, is worth more to my tried spirit, that all the flowers of youthful eloquence; though no person can feel more respect for the young than myself, comparatively. Our faithful old soldiers of the cross deserve our tenderest regard; and he who does not feel it so, must be the most ungrateful being that has a name on a class

That is well said, Bro. "P." "P." is a layman well known in our city churches, an old Methodist, and come of a good old Methodist stock; he is no mean judge of the question. It is a sad indication of these perverse times, that experienced and ripened age can be rated lower than the showy but immature abilities of youth. In whatever other department of public life this might be admissible, in that of religious instruction it is certainly out of place. Let us venerate and heed the counsels of age, especially aged men of God. Our own ministry has suffered much from the godless prejudice to which we refer. Our old pastors are among the choicest men this world contains. Many of them are fit for any pulpit; and if we were wiser than we are, we would covet rather than repel their services.

For the Herald and Journal.

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF OBITUARY NO-TICES?

This question will doubtless be answered by every serious and well disposed person as follows, viz: "To do good-to benefit the living." Yet notwithstanding this general confession, we fear that few obituaries, comparatively speaking, answer this end. And the reasons why they do not, are probably various. A few of these reasons we shall briefly notice :

First: A glowing description of the peaceful and triumphant death of an individual who in health was by no means remarkable for piety; this has a tendency to injure the minds of those readers who are knowing to the facts in the case : they naturally conclude that others of whom they hear or read were equally defective in their

Second: Obituary notices are so numerous, the subject becomes stale to general readers, and on that account some of a truly instructive character are passed over; hence the object of their publication is defeated.

Third: Obituaries in most cases are too lengthy. Many have not time to read them, and others so intent, perhaps, on getting substantial food for the mind, deem it a waste of time to read them, and so look after something

Other reasons might be assigned, but these must suffice. We would now respectfully offer to the reader a few suggestions on this subject : First : If you know of no good and important reason why an obituary should be published respecting yourself, to request your pastor or other friends not to have it done. This will be a rem-

edy for many unnecessary obituaries.

Second: We would suggest further to thos who write these notices, and to those who furnish the matter for them, to seize on the most

the more intimate friends of the deceased. Triv ial incidents will not interest the stranger and general reader.

Third: Be brief. Unless there is special occasion for it, brief notices will be productive of the most good.

Fourth: In conclusion, let me suggest to you, Mr. Editor, not to publish an obituary of the writer of this article, by whomsoever written, unless you see some special reason for it, which probably will not be the case. You may, however, in the regular catalogue of deaths insert my unworthy name, and add, if you choose, " Saved by grace."

For the Herald and Journal.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF WESLEY.

MR. EDITOR: - A friend placed in my hands sometime since original letters by Wesley, Clark, Bunting, and others. The following is a true copy of the one by Wesley, which you are at liberty to publish if you are so disposed.

Truly yours, Nov. 27, 1788. " Dear Tommy :- We have suffered much inconvenience by taking in more preachers than we were able to keep, or indeed to employ without their staying in one place longer than was good either for them or the people; and this is a wrong time of year to send out young preachers, especially into the fens of Lincolnshire;

can till towards spring. I am glad to hear that you go on in love and peace with each other. All our brethren should pray fervently for the king, and nothing but the mighty power of God can restore him.

you must, therefore, make the best shift you

I am, dear Tommy, Your affectionate friend and brother,

J. WESLEY. "Mr. CARLILLE, at Raithby, near Spilsby, Lincolnshire." * Geo. III., who was insane at the time.

For the Herald and Journal. HOPEFUL CONVERTS.

MR. EDITOR :- It is cheering to read the multiplying revival notices in the Herald. But why do our brethren say the subjects of these revivals are "hopefully" converted? Do they mean that the converts come into that oldfashioned condition of "hoping" they are converted; or that they are so far converted as to be in hope of a complete conversion? Either they are converted or they are not. If they are, of course they are "hopeful." If not, the expression "hopefully converted" means nothing. In his Calvinistic training your correspondent was accustomed to that sort of dialect. When he came among Methodists, he found it fashionable to talk positively with regard to Christian experience. Is this expression indicative of a leaning toward Calvinism," or of a fear that the converts of the present day are not real converts? Scripture and Methodism say, "we know that we have passed from death to life." Let us discard the doubtful and entirely redundant "hopefully," when we wish to say a person is converted. Jan., 1850.

For the Herald and Journal.

NEW HYMN BOOK. The 417 and 856 hymns contain the same stanza. It is the first in the former, the last in the latter. The 856 hymn was manufactured from the 49, (old collection,) with the addition of the above mentioned stanza from the 126 hymn, (old collection.) It has undergone an alteration in the closing line of the second stanza, which I can see no reason for, provided it is not a mere mistake. If the reader will turn to it, he will find that "my heart" is changed to "thy heart." If a mere mistake, it certainly should be corrected, which is the design of thus

For the Herald and Journal.

calling attention to it.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION. New Sharon, Jan. 24, 1850.

BRO. STEVENS. Dear Sir :- I wish through the Herald to call the attention of the members of the Maine Conference to the contemplated anti-slavery meeting, to be held in Cincinnati in the month of April next. I would respectfully propose that a Convention of Preachers and laymen of the M. E. Church be holden in Lewiston or Portland, or somewhere else within the bounds of the Conference, say in the last week of February, for the purpose of choosing two or more delegates to attend said Cincinnati Convention. I verily believe there is every reason why this meeting should be sustained.

Yours very truly, CHAS. G. SMITH.

SCRUTATIO

INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS AND SISTERS.

Look at that boy, whose sisters have made home happy-who have made his companions, his playmates and friends-and who count upon his return from school, and bear with all his follies, and are always waiting round him with offices of love-and who, as he grows up, have entered into his pleasures and his honors. Look at such an one in the progress of life, at college, in the world, and see the difference between him, and the boy who has no sister's love to cheer him,-no circle of home enjoyments, as the purest recollections of his life; who has no one, if he goes wrong, who will forgive, and lead him back again; and who in the midst of the cold selfishness of the world, cannot feel that there are always warm hearts to love him. Yes, the difference between these two influences will tell on all the man's after life; and therefore it is, that the right education of girls is, in a sense, the right education of the country .- Se-

DUTY OF MOTHERS.

Let a mother's vigilance, and care, and affection, all be most earnestly consecrated to the blessed work of sowing the seeds of piety in childhood's heart, and thus forming the young immortal. Scarcely a character of eminence has ever appeared, either in the church or in the state, but confessed his obligations to a judicious mother. Pious mothers have done more to people heaven than any other class of persons, next to preachers of the Gospel: and even the usefulness of ministers must be shared with those who had prepared the minds of their converts to receive impressions from their sermons. Napoleon once asked Madame Campan what the French nation most wanted. Her reply was compressed in one word-" Mothers." a wise, beautiful, and comprehensive answer. Ask me what the church of God wants next to earnest ministers, and I answer-" Intelligent,

Berald and Journal.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1850.

THE MISSIONARY SECRETARYSHIP.

It is known that our esteemed brother Pitman, the Missionary Secretary of the Church, has been disabled for some time by sickness. His illness is of a paralytic kind, and effects the organs of speech too seriously t allow their use in public discourse. We suppose that in the spring a new incumbent must be placed in the Secre tarvship. The office is one of the greatest responsibilities in the church; we question, indeed, whether the episcopa office itself affords a wider sphere of usefulness. The missionary cause has made considerable progress among us within fifteen or twenty years, but it cannot be denied that we have not yet, as a church, any adequate idea of its real claims and grandeur. Our resources for it, (the aggregate of even the mites of our poor,) are as yet com paratively dormant. A broad, deep and potent conviction of our duty towards it must yet be made on the publi mind of both our people and preachers, before we shall address ourselves to the sublime work with our actual ability. The most devoted zeal, therefore, the largest talents and (as a sine qua non,) robust physical strength for their use, should be combined in the acceptable candidate for such an office. And yet if we procure the largest hearted, largest minded and largest bodied man whom it is practicable to obtain for the place, it is a thankless post for even him; he cannot possibly meet the public ex-pectation. Many of his duties, and those the most anxous cares of his office, come not under the public eye. He cannot be omnipresent, and the area of our church is so extensive that his occasional visits to any one point of it, can scarcely be productive of much impression. "Where is our Secretary, and what is he doing?" are therefore natural questions which would be whispered, if not more loudly uttered through the church, whoever he might be. Any man, therefore, who consults his own credit, will shrink from the post; an irresistable conviction of duty alone, it seems to us, can induce a right reasoning man

We think our policy or rather our parsimony in respect to this and the episcopal office is, exceedingly unwise; both these functions should be more amply supplied among us. Our Wesleyan brethren, with a much more limited area, have three or four secretaries, besides as many or more clerks. The latter are needed more by Wesleyans than among ourselves, by their larger amount of correspondence and book-keeping, but the former are not needed as much there as here. Our Missionary interests cannot possibly be brought out before the churches by a single secretary. Three at least could be employed fully by the demands of the cause among us, and it is a most fallacious policy that would save the salaries of two of them by sacrificing the advantages of their services-advantages which could not fail to indemnify us with large interest, for the increased expenditure. We suggest this subject to the reflections of the church. Something ought to be done to develope more vigorously this great department of our interests, and we believe that a more powerful manning of the post is the main improvement now demanded. We know that a previous experiment of the kind may be pronounced by some, a failure, but we think otherwise. It is not in the nature of things that such an arrangement could be a failure. Select the right sort of men and organize rightly their functions, and there cannot be a failure, with three appointees more readily than with one; the office is capable of an effective organization, and the church can afford the men.

It is sometimes objected that we need our more able men for the important stations, &c. Very true, but we need them more in these special functions of the church, and who does not perceive on a moment's reflection that the advantage of such men to our common cause would be greater if they were employed in offices that should bring them out before the public generally, than if the moral influence of their talents and character were confined to the more specific limits of a station, or even district. It is also objected that such special agencies for the missionary work would lead the preachers, who ought under our system to be its ordinary agents, to neglect it. We do not admit this objection. On the contrary, we think cause among us, would give it more prominence and importance, and thus tend to enlist for it more sympathy and energy, both from our preachers and our people. Our voice then is for the reinforcement of the great offices of the church. The defect of our policy has been the parsimony with which we have managed them. A more generous policy would be at once more productive and more economical. Our church has reached a stage of enlargement and pecuniary capability at which our old restrictive policy should be abandoned, for one more correspondent with the greatness of our resources and obligations.

SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The people of Massachusetts are justly proud of their provisions for education. Their system is a most efficient one, and its endowment exceedingly generous. The Board of Education present in their last report some very interesting facts. We learn from it that on the 1st of December, 1849, the school fund amounted to \$876,082.26; \$155,007.20 is in land notes, on which interest accumulates until the maturity of the principal; and \$721,075.06 is in funded property of various kinds, yielding an income of about \$39,000. This amount is distributed to the towns for the support of schools. Appropriations for the support of teachers' institutes, normal schools, and for sundry expenses of the board, amounting to \$17.217.57 from the sales of public lands, set apart for the increase of the school fund, have been made. The total expenses of the three normal schools amount to \$5.968.01. Boston raised by taxes for the support of the public schools, \$232,800; Salem, \$18,613.75; Lynn, \$10,000; Charlestown, \$24,955; Cambridge, \$18,249.62; Lowell, \$30,-492.62; Worcester, \$13,300; Northampton, \$4,600; Springfield, \$9,630; Chicopee, \$7,400; Pittsfield, \$2,-800; Roxbury, \$19,877.27; New Bedford, \$16,600. The average amount paid by Hampden county for each scholar is \$2.83; Hampshire \$2.45; Franklin \$2.17; Berkshire, \$1.96. The average amount paid in the State is \$3.87. The aggregate amount raised by taxes in the State is \$330.577.33. The entire number of children in the State between the ages of 4 and 16 years, is 215,926; mean average attendance at school, 134,734. There were last year 3,749 public schools in the Commonwealth, and 1.047 incorporated academies. The ratio of attendance in the state is to the whole number of children sixty-two one hundreths. The number of scholars of all ages in all the schools of the Commonwealth, was, in Summer, 173,659: in Winter, 191,712. Average attendance in Summer 120,512; in Winter, 142,967. The number of children in the State under four years of age, who attended school, was 3,326; over sixteen years, 10,452. The number of teachers, including Summer and Winter terms, was, males 2,426; females 5,737. Average wages paid to males, including value of board, per month, \$34.02; females, \$9.

GOOD NEWS FROM SWEDEN.

Our readers will remember the Wesleyan missionary to Sweden, George Scott, who visited this country once, and who was subsequently expelled from Sweden. It appears that his evangelical labors there are still productive of fruit. He maintains a correspondence with some of its native laborers, from one of whom he has fately received a most encouraging letter, from which we give the following extract :-

"As far as we, with the Spirit's light, can discover, I believe I may, to the praise of God, say, that although certainly the darkness and cold of winter rest heavily over large districts of my fatherland, yet the words of the Song of songs can be applied with truth to ong of songs can be applied with truth to a con-ole portion of it; 'The winter is past, the rain i over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth; the tim of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land: the fig tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grape give good smell.' If we compare our country, not with a other land, but with itself in former years, we shall fin that we are now living in a spring season: a time of budding, a period of more general awakening than has probably existed here since the Reformation. And yet, alas! large provinces are fearfully enveloped in the dark-ness and shadow of death."

It seems that the revival spirit is kindling almo universally; it is apparent through our own land, we have news of it simultaneously from England, Sweden, Africa. MR. CLAY'S COMPROMISE.

Our brother editor of the Northern Christian Advocate is not afraid to speak on politico-moral questions. In his

Is not arraid to speak on politico-moral questions. In his last he says respecting the slavery agitation in Congress:

Mr. Clay's resolutions, as a palliative for the present distress, may be satisfactory to moderate men, but they cannot prevent the final catastrophe—they can only delay it for a time. Conscience is awake, and its voice is not to be stifled by threats of disunion. There is but one opiate—justice to the colored race. We are not where opiate—justice to the colored race. We are not where we were seventy years ago, when the constitution was formed. Then a compromise could be made, because the things to be compromised were considered as political rather than moral. At that day the slave trade was lawful, and the holding of slaves simply inconsistent; but rather than moral. At that day the slave trade was law-ful, and the holding of slaves simply inconsistent; but now the one is piracy, and the other sin. Again, the slave-holding States were then a majority; now, in num-ber as States, and more in wealth and population, the free States have the pre-eminence. Under these circum-stances, and with a full knowledge of all the besotting stances, and with a full knowledge of all the besofting and blighting influences of slavery, exhibited in the thousand instances before them, it is not likely that the difficulty can be reached by any possible compromise. It would well become the South to yield the point, not the North, but to the progress of light, the demands of a new age, and the authority of God.

We like this tone well and know not but that the do trine may be found correct. Yet, abolitionist as we are, we say frankly that if the parties concerned were Clay's propositions, with the exception of the one that refers to fugitives, and that is yet too vague to be fully understood. We shall not denounce them till we see further into the prospect. We oppose slavery, but we also oppose disunion; and we think the true measure of our political action on the former should be the moral preparation of the national mind for such action. All other action will produce reaction and disaster. This is our opinion; it will seem odd perhaps to some abolitionists; but we cannot help that. We cannot help the oddity of common sense opinious, and their frank expression now-a-days. We have no obstractions on slavery or on any other subject. could never get the abstraction of a practical question into our obstinate cranium. When anything is to be done we cut all Gordian knots, by assuming that the right way to do it is that which will do it most effectually and with the fewest evil effects; and we hold that ordinary good sense will usually define these conditions better than abstract or logical subtleties.

THE HALF CENTURY.

We are astonished to observe the amount of newspa per discussion respecting the question whether or not the first half of the century is past. Not a few intelligent writers insist on the affirmative. A considerable number of editors have writen semi-centennial leaders under the conviction that the affirmative is correct, and the New York Evangelist still contends for it we believe Most papers have recanted the error; the Oberlin Evangelist in doing so says:-"We are sorry to fill an inch of space with words on this subject; yet it must always be in order to correct one's own mistakes. There are in common parlance two different modes of giving one's own age, and in general, of expressing periods of time, and the confusion on the subject in ques tion seems to have arisen from the lack of proper dis crimination between them. Thus, a man born January 10, 1800, may say, either-"I am fifty years old, or I am in my 51st year; that is, he may either give the number of whole years he has lived, or he may give the year of his life through which he is passing. So in computing from the birth of Christ, we may either say-the Chris tian age is 1849 years old, or that we are in its 1850th year. The latter is the usual method in designating time from the Christian era: the former is more common in giving one's own age. Universal usage writes-' In the vear of our Lord '- 'Anno Domini.' The simple translation of this Latin phrase helped us in the correction of our error. Hence the Christian age is not yet 1850 years .old; it is only in its 1850th wear.

THE PEWED CHURCH IN CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati correspondent of the Christian Adve cate and Journal, says that Rev. James V. Watson, superannuated preacher of the Michigan Conference, was offered the pulpit of the pewed Methodist Episcopal Church of that city some-time since. Ill health prevented his acceptance. Rev. P. B. Wilber, of the Fe-"Our brethren," says this writer, "who favor pews have purchased Andrew Chapel, on George St., of the M. E Church, South, at an expense of some four thousand dollars. A fine Sabbath School is attached to the charge, but no regular preacher has as yet been obtained."

We have been not a little surprised to observe the frequent references in our papers to the struggles of these brethren, and the slight sympathy they receive from the Methodists of the West. We have pewed houses in New York, Philadelphia, and even Baltimore, as well as all over New England, and yet the Cincinnati Methodists who choose to accomodate their families with such a convenience, are, so far as we can perceive, treated with the coolest disapproval, if not hostility. It ought really to be otherwise, we think. We are the advocate of free seats, as our readers well know, but it seems to us unquestionable that the demand for pewed houses in our larger cities must and ought to be met to some extent It seems to us little less than downright folly to attempt the utterly fruitless purpose of forcing down this demand We hope our brethren in Cincinnati who favor pewed houses will be good Methodists and not be alienated by the difficulties of a new experiment; and if any of our beloved brethren who oppose them as dangerous innovators will come to Boston, we will show them in a pewed house as pure and devoted a specimen of Methodism a they can find in the land.

There is an increasing interest felt for this colony, or rather republic. It is waxing important as a means of suppressing the slave trade, and a source of evangelical illumination to the darkest portion of our planet. The Washington correspondent of the Northern Christian Advocate, writes respecting the late anniversary of the Colonization Society, that the effect of the presence and exertions of the Liberians on the slave traffic of the Western coast of Africa, has been eminently happy. That atrocious trade has now been entirely broken up, for a distance of nearly 700 miles, from Cape Palmas on the South, to the vicinity of Sierra Leone on the North. The last strong-hold of these fiends incarnate, between Sierra Leone and Cape Mount, was recently demolished and three thousand slaves set at liberty from the barracoons, which the traders had established. Twenty churches, of various denominations, adorn the towns of Liberia. Blessed revivals were reported at the Annual Conference of the Methodists, and other churches have shared in the blessing. To one, there had been added twenty-five converted natives. The good influence of the colonists was continually extending into the country around. Rev. R. R. Gurley addressed the meeting, and was heard with the greater interest because he had just returned from Liberia, having been absent five months. two of which were spent in familiar intercourse with the Liberian people. He confirms the previous statement of the prosperity of the republic, and of the prospective fortunes of that interesting people. Among the graves of the martyrs to the cause of poor Africa, he visited that of Gov. Thomas Buchanan, of Western New York and Rev. Melville Cox, the devoted Methodist mission ary, who, with his dying breath, uttered the memorabl words: "Let thousands fail, but let Africa be saved." Mr. G. brought a memorial from his tomb."

LOUISVILLE EXAMINER.

This sheet we have occasionally noticed as the abl organ of the anti-slavery party in Kentucky. It was some timesince discontinued, but has been renewed as an active monthly at \$1 per annum. It is very ably con ducted, and as it is the only publication of the kind with in the limits of the slave domain, except the Era, at Washington, it ought to have the hearty sympathy and patronage of the friends of the slave in the free States Are there none of our readers who can spare a dollar year to encourage it? It can do more good on the sub ject, published as it is within the slave States, than score of Northern papers .- Paul Seymour, Louisville, Ky.

The millionaire, the John Jacob Astor of Calcutta, native and a heathen, has put himself at the head of temperance movement to stem the tide of drunkenne which has been introduced by Christian nations.

Correspondence.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Berald

Trip to Maine-Portland-Rev. H. B. Abbott-Dr. E. Clark-Presiding Elders-R. B. Dunn's Scythe Works-Bibl

DEAR BRO. STEVENS :- On the evening of the 29th next morning being Sabbath, I reported myself to Rev. is best of all, a good revival of the work of God in progress. But I must pause to remark the change that has come over my friend Abbott. Thirteen years ago we were students together at Bowdoin College. He was then a son of ambition, breathing after worldly honors, and far from God. He graduated, and afterwards entered upon the practice of law, with great success and most flattering prospects. But he became a converted man, and felt that he was called of God to the great work of winning souls. He is prospered in the work. May it please God long to preserve his valuable health and life to the church. In the afternoon we worshipped with the Chestnut Street congregation. Bro. McDonald the pastor is prospering in his work. About twenty have been recently converted to God. The large house was well filled. The prayer meeting in the evening was interesting and largely attended. Methodism never had fine prospects in Maine than now.

In the course of my travels I was permitted to spend a short time with Dr. E. Clark, at Strong, who for the sake of health is spending the present winter with a and elsewhere will rejoice to hear that his health is im- the fall and winter, sinners have been seeking and obtain They were busily engaged in the labors of their dis- but a few are from the families of our citizens. Among The Presiding Elders' office is no sinecure. It is most of age, who begins to hold, with trembling confidence laborious and responsible; may God bless these brethren | Christ as his saviour. in their labors more and more!

grinder and the inspector till it comes out a most polish-them. that all pains was taken to procure the very best article. most of it was made. These establishments are the largest of the kind in the country and probably in the world. But what is best of all, our excellent friend and brother feels it his duty to turn much of the profits of his large business to the ad vancement of the kingdom of Christ in the earth. To him belongs the credit of finishing up the subscription catalogue by a liberal donation. This was a prominent object of my travels.

The friends of the Biblical Institute will be glad to learn that our library has been increased by donations and subscriptions about 800 volumes. We have funds subscribed for a complete set of our Book Room publications, except the tracts and Sunday School books, before Bro. Kidder's time. The subscriptions will be collected in the spring.

I ought to say further that the enterprising secretaries of the American Tract Society have promised to present us a set of their publications. Would it be an improper suggestion, Bro. Stevens, to make to our own Sunday School Union, that it would be for its advantage to give us a set of our Sunday School books and the spot. tracts? "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth, there I will give you some of the heart-rending details gather We will close by saying that we are more than ever convinced that our people are ready to aid a good cause as soon as it is fairly understood.

Concord, N. H., Jan., 1850.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

American Bible Society--What it has done-Exploration-Des titution-Extent of Operations. My former remarks on the American Bible Societ

were very general. I wish in the present number to speak of what the Society has already accomplished. This Society was organized in the year 1816, and has therefore been over thirty-three years in operation. Since this time it has distributed gratuitously one million one has issued in the aggregate, of Bibles and Testaments. no unfit place to observe, that when the British and first given, and then a general alarm, which brought the Foreign Bible Society was organized, in 1804, there were firemen from all parts of the city to the scene of desolahave wonderfully increased the demand. By this increase under. of demand booksellers have not failed to profit. They have probably sold almost as many as have been issued the building. by the societies. Besides, the chief design of Bible societies is to supply the poor: and therefore they issue books, heard under the ruins. Their cries all the forenoon were for the most part, only of the cheaper kind, and without note or comment. It remains with those in the book trade to supply the more expensive kinds, and to furnish facilities, by notes, comments, concordances, &c., for students and scholars. True, Bible societies, to meet the to a small extent, and to meet an urgent demand. The greater part of the elegant Bibles, and all that have any of the worst. additions, are issued by private booksellers. Supposing now that the number issued by the trade is equal to the our city by this terrible catastrophe, I copy the Message number issued by the societies, we may estimate the of our Mayor and proceedings of the Common Council whole number extant, making allowance for wear and destruction, at, as we said before, something like fifty millions. And this increase, be it remembered, is chiefly owing to the Christian, disinterested labors of our Bible societies. One of the most blessed effects of all this is. that it has brought the Bible within reach of all classes. Few persons are now so poor as not to be able to purchase a Bible, when it can be procured for twenty-five

cents, or at least a Testament for six and a quarter cents. But again. It is now about twenty-five years since the work of exploration and supply commenced. The idea originated in the year 1825, with the Monroe County Bible Society, in the State of New York, who determined be kept in constant activity at the scene, until the remains that "every family in the county should have a Bible." In 1827, the Bible Society of Nassau Hall, at Princeton. New Jersey, determined to supply, by the co-operation of other societies, every destitute family in the State of New Jersey within the year, with a copy of the Holy Scriptures. The scheme was, by some, thought impracticable and was consequently opposed as wild and extravagant. Others opposed it from some groundless denominat jealousies. But the work was of God, and it went forward. The plan was adopted in 1829 by the American Bible Society, and has been carried throughout the coun-

try. The result has been most happy. It was most unexpectedly discovered, greatly to the stonishment and confusion of all truly pious people, that appointed, consisting of Aldermen Franklin, Griffin from one-fourth to one-half of the families in the land Dodge, Cooke, Chapman, and on the suggestion of a were without Bibles, and consequently in a heathen state, member of the Board, the Alderman of the Fourth Ward. having no supreme director of their consciences, nor the ward in which the unfortunate circumstance has comfort in their afflictions; no faithful reprover of their occurred, was added to the list. vices, nor corrector of their errors. No wonder if the nation was rampant in folly, and ripe for every species of BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.—In this Board the same pro error in doctrine or looseness in morals; just ready to ceedings were had as in the Board of Aldermen, and As-

upon us with the flood of immigration, or that sprang up spontaneously among ourselves.

And what is the state of things at the present time Already the entire extent of our country has been explor ed more than once, in many countries and States repeat edly, and every family willing to receive it, supplied either by sale or donation, with a copy of the Word o of Dec. last I alighted from the rail cars in the city of God. Every State in the Union is at the present time Portland. It was late in the evening, and I soon found engaged, in whole or in part, in supplying its own destimyself agreeably located at the American House, as I tute population. Protestant Christians of almost every doubt not the guests of Mr. Woodward always are. The name are engaged in this work either directly or in con junction with the American Bible Society, or else is stim H. B. Abbott, Pine Street M. E. Church. He has a fine congregation, good spiritual singing and organ, and what streaming over our whole continent, in all its length and breadth, correcting or restraining the vices of the injurious, making wise the simple. Who can tell how much this has done to save our country from ignorance, superstitution and infidelity? How much does the cause of general virtue owe to this good work ? How much has contributed to the advancement of evangelical piety in the land? No doubt, we are far from being all we ought to be, and all that Christians desire we may be: still we have abundant cause for gratitude to the God of the Bible, that Christianity maintains so firm a hold of the national mind; and that its interests, in spite of all our sins and follies, are on the advance.

> Bible Society has done, or is doing, for foreign lands. JOSEPH HOLDICH, Sec'y American Bible Society.

LETTER FROM WILBRAHAM.

Revival-The Academy-Congregationalists-Missionary Effort Wilbraham has been favored with the convicting and brother in that town. His many friends in Portland converting power of the Holy Spirit. During most of proving. A brief period of time was spent at Read- ing pardon through Christ. In the last two weeks, twenty field. Winthrop and Lewiston. At Readfield, the seat of at least, have given good evidence of a change of heart, the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, I was delighted to find and others seem to be sincerely penitent. Most of the our brethren Webber and Sanderson in good health. converts have been members of the Wesleyan Academy, tricts, contending with snow drifts, dispensing the Gospel, and attending to the business of the church. Sabbath, was an old gentleman, nearly four score years

The Orthodox Congregational church of this village At Readfield I was favored with a visit to one of the are holding meetings every evening, which have been amous scythe works of Bro. R. B. Dunn, Esq. The continued for the last three weeks. Their members are operations of his establishments exceed everything I actively laboring for the salvation of souls; their inquiry had ever before seen in the art of scythe making. The meetings are numerously attended, and many specially iron passes from triphammer to triphammer and then to the interesting cases of conversion have occurred among

ed and beautiful article, ready for the market. Mr. A missionary discourse was delivered in our church Dunn's scythes have obtained the premium from the on the first Sabbath of this year, and a subscription for American Institute, and no doubt they are worthy of the cause taken, of eighty eight dollars, which is just a this honor. From my own observation, I was satisfied dollar each for our permanent members, by whom Z. A. MUDGE.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK. Dreadful Accident-Loss of Fifty Lives-Reflection

New York Feb 4 1850 DEAR BRO. STEVENS :- We are daily admonish of the uncertainty of life, and a recent occurrence in our for a set of our Book Room publications of the general city speaks in trumpet tones "be ye also ready;" in a oment fifty immortal souls have been hurried to another

world, without the least warning. This sad event is the subject of general interest, and as cast a gloom almost over the entire city.

A two hundred horse power boiler, in the printing press and machine shop of Mr. A. B. Taylor, in Hague street, (near the Swamp, Frankfort and Pearl Streets, in the lower part of the city.) exploded at half past eight o'clock this morning; the building was blown up, and about one hundred and twenty human beings employed in the establishment, buried in its ruins. You may ima gine the scene that followed. It was immediately dis covered that the mass of ruins was on fire, the alarm bells were rang, and our active fire department was at once or

is that withholdeth and it tendeth to poverty." Almost ed from the daily press and from eye witnesses. The all our young men are engaged in Sunday School opera-whole, which was six stories in height, was actually tions. Having our books in the institution would give lifted from its foundation to a height of six feet, and when it reached that elevation, it tumbled down, crushing books, and they would scatter them into hundreds of in its ruins a vast number. So great was the force of the neighborhoods where they otherwise might not come. explosion, that fragments of the building were scattered in every direction; the windows in the neighborhood were broken; and a large portion of the front wall of the fated building was thrown with tremendous power into the houses opposite. . In fact, the building was completely wrecked, hardly one brick being left standing on another with the exception of a solitary piece of wall eight or ten feet high, as if to indicate what had been.

So dreadful was the explosion that the windows in several of the houses in Pearl Street were broken. Even the sashes of 351 were smashed. A gentleman who was looking on at the time, informed us that the explosion was like the reports of two cannon fired in quick succession, one after the other. Doubtless, the second report was the crash of the falling ruins.

Immediately after the explosion, fire burst from the hundred thousand copies of the Holy Scriptures, and it promiscuous heap of bricks and beams, and human bodies were seen with legs and arms sticking out-some of them six millions three hundred and forty thousand. This is dead, some living. The fire alarm for the district was probably not more than four or five million Bibles in the tion. Some plied the engines, while others assisted to get whole world. Bibles were issued only by private book out as many as possible of those who were under the sellers, and were sold at high prices, to remunerate the ruins. In a short time the fire was so far subdued that printers and publishers. It was then only or chiefly the firemen could work more effectually in removing the bought by the rich, or those in confortable circumstances. bricks and timbers; and towards 10 o'clock there was It was not a book for the poor-a book within reach of scarcely any flame issuing from the wreck; but the heat all. The number in the United States must have been was very great, and the great difficulty to be avoided was exceedingly limited. The number of Bibles in the world lest those beneath the pile should be either drowned or at present probably falls but little short of fifty millions. scalded; while on the other hand they might be burned Bible societies have issued about thirty millions: and by to death by the fire; and but little could be done to save stimulating the desire for it, and reducing the price, they those still living, until the fire was completely brought

At eleven o'clock, there were some twenty got out of There were still, at 12 o'clock, a number of voices

most pitcous.

Towards two o'clock the multitude became very great and in fact, all the day, though the cold was so great.

The most tremendous excitement prevailed arounthe tragic scene-women tearing their hair and ringing wants of some of their subscribers, have been led to issue their hands, as the dead, dragged from out of the ruins, a few books of elegant quality and finish; but this is only proved to be their friends or relatives; while others were in an agony of suspense, almost as bad as the knowledge

> To show how great an interest has been excited in MAYOR'S OFFICE, February 4, 1850.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:—

GENTLEMEN:—A most appalling disaster has occurred in our city. This morning at 8 o'clock, by the explosion of a steam boiler, as is believed, an immense building in Hague Street was completely demolished, and about one hundred human beings buried beneath the ruins, of whom have been recognically at the members of the but a few have been rescued alive. The members of the Fire and Police departments instantly repaired to the scene, and aided by the magistrates and other authorities accomplish. A strong force of police and laborers wil of all the unfortunate persons whose lives have been thu lamentably sacrificed shall have been rescued. Thi most heart-rending disaster has affected all classes of citizens with the most profound grief, and has carried into many families the severest of woes. Under this ap into many families the severest of woes. Under this appalling calamity, I would respectfully recommend that the two boards of the Common Council appoint committee to take such measures as they may deem the exigencies of the case may require, and to report their action at a subsequent meeting; and out of respect for the grief of those afflicted by this event, that the Common Council adjourn without transacting any other business. My communication is necessarily brief, as I have been during

In pursuance of this recommendation, a committee was

the day at the scene of the disa

The Board then adjourned to next Monday at 5 o'clock

receive all the injurious influences that came pouring in | sistant Aldermen Ward, Alvord, and McCarthy, were | appointed the committee from this Board, to report as It says "the land is full of them. Intelligence is pouring suggested in the message. The Board then adjourned in upon us from every quarter, of the rich displays of without transacting any other business.

It is ascertained from the records of the Coroner, that 31 dead bodies have been found, as follows:

Peter Hyde, aged 18, resided in Brooklyn. Geo Hyde, aged 28, resided in Brooklyn. Levi Hall, aged 28, resided in Connecticut. Adam Nealey, aged 33, resided in Sixth av. Isaiah Marks, age unknown, (colored man.) 6 Jos. Lockwood, age unknown, resided 45 Beekman st 7 Henry Nathan Reed, aged 29, resided at 328 Ninth st

John Docherty, aged 19, resided in Brooklyn.
James Brooks, aged 20, resided at 54 Oliver street.
Leonard Rrooks, aged 30, resided at 54 do.

Leonard Brooks, aged 30, resided at 37 do.
An unknown man.
Abraham Oscar Halsey, aged 31, Rivington street.
Alexander Dixon, aged 23, Front st. Brooklyn.
Richard E. Egbert, aged 30, resided at Staten Island
Samuel Tindale, aged 15, resided at 84 Beekman st.
Robert Hyslop, aged 27, resided at 412 Pearl st.
Owen Brady, aged 14, resided at 115 Willet st.
Brooklyn.
Brooklyn. Patrick Burns, aged 28. Division street, Brooklyn. 19 Rufus Whiting, aged 30, resided in Williamsburg.
20 Jno. Rogers, aged 34, resided 38 Mott st.
21 Daniel Dougherty, aged 16, residence not known.
22 Geo T. Morrell, aged 17, resided 686 Fourth st.

23 Lemuel Whitney, aged 27, resided in Brooklyn.
24 Lawrence King, aged 22, resided 63 Oliver st.
25 Frederick P. Bartlett, aged 14, resided 76 Frankfort.
26 Jesse C. Heustis, aged 14, resided 87 Beekman st.
27 James Tuell, aged 44, residence unknown.
28 George Harvest, aged 25, resided 233 Eighth st.
29 One man pages not esceptioned.

In addition to these, 50 have been taken from the ruins

30 One man name not ascertained

alive, but more or less wounded. The work of excavation is still continued, but not so vigorously, it being certain that no life can be saved. It is feared that the bodies of 20 are still in the rains

REFLECTIONS. While we weep over these mournful details, let us be sudden may be our exit to another world, that but an in- they invite the co-operation of the conferences. stant will be allowed for penitence and faith in Jesus. from an eternal state of existence.

We learn also that such is the tenacity for life that even when death is staring us in the face, we do not think of concerned for deliverance from his grasp, than for the welfare of the soul. Consider the case of the boy Tindale; for more than twenty horrible hours was he entombed amid burning rafters, heated bricks and hissing iron, but all his thoughts seemed to be about this life; "pull me out, if you draw my leg off," he exclaimed in agony. We net amount to about \$85,000. The annual cost of the hear nothing about his soul. Indeed, it is scarcely to be royal family and the executive staff in Great Britain expected under such circumstances. No time this for amounts to the enormous sum of \$8,433,675! erious reflections. May all readers, and especially the young, to which class most of the sufferers belonged, note down this mournful occurrence, and be prepared to meet their God! These are but few of the thoughts that rise been produced on both sides of the Channel, by the proin my mind, while reflecting on this distressing event,

Yours truly,

scribe myself

PROGRESS OF REFORM. A gentleman now living in London, in a letter addressed to a friend in Washington, says :- "I am old 400 persons perish yearly on the Western waters from enough to have witnessed the burning of the Bastile. I steamboat casualties. have also witnessed occurrences in my own country, in the year 1779, and (what I may not have told you when last I saw you, for fear you might have thought me one of a nation of barbarians) I recollect the time when peo- made by the Sultan to M. de Lamartine :ple used to be burned in London by judicial sentence! True as I am now writing to you, on the 18th of March, 1798, my fifteenth birth-day, I saw a person walk up to the stake alive, faggots put around him, and burnt; and for what? For coining; or, as it was called in the law phrase of the day, 'petty treason.' No wonder you Yankees disclaim us for your progenitors. But let me add. as a salvo for my country, that in the following session of Parliament, 1790, this punishment was abollshed, so that I probably saw then the last victim of our then humane code. Hardly any body of the present day will gave last Sabbath another proof of its liberality. After believe me when I tell them this. Our own Lord Chief Justice Denman, when told of it, some three or four months ago, would not believe it till he had satisfied himself of the fact from the official record. And lest you too, should be pricking up your ears, let me assure you it is a plain, unvarnished, veritable tale." It is thus that voluntary changes are going on. This year will end one thing in it must pass a bona fide scrutiny, and there is not of the most brilliant half century since the advent of a single shuffling generalization, so far as we see, in its Christ, and yet how much remains to be done!

VIRGINIA.

A comparison of the census of 1830, with that of 1840. discloses the remarkable facts that in the past ten years, men, and books, and single thoughts, rather than subjects the white population in Eastern Virginia has decreased 19 in every 1000, the slaves have decreased 50 in every doubt that this journal is cheaper than any other of the 1000, and the free negroes have increased in the same period 70 in every 1000! In Western Virginia, the whites have increased 167 in a thousand, and the slaves only 5 in a 1000, and the free negroes have increased 191 in a thousand.

MISSIONARY RESULTS.

It is now nearly a half a century since the commence ment of the modern missionary effort. The following table exhibits the brief results of what has been accomplished in these fifty years among the heather : 2 000 missionaries: 7.500 assistants: 4.000 churches: 250,000 converts; 3,000 missionary schools; 250,000 children and adults belonging to them; 200 dialects into which the Bible is translated; 32,000,000 of Bibles scattered over the earth in languages spoken by 600,000,000.

LITERARY ITEMS.

" MISS FULLER."-This well known writer, now Mar chioness Ossoli, is about to publish a work on the late revolutionary movements in Italy. The Tribune, her organ in this country, expects her return to America

next summer, with her husband and child. A European correspondent of the New York Com-

MICHAEL'S HEBREW LIBRARY.—The learned Israelite Joseph Michael, of Hamburg, left behind him, at his decease in 1846, one of the best collections, if not quite the best, of Hebrew literature in the world. He had devoted a great part of his life and no small fortune to the building up of his library, and had succeeded in getting 862 original manuscripts, and 5322 printed works. probable that this represents nearly all that now ren works perrished in the persecutions of the dark ages ning of the 16th century is noted for th mense numbers of them destroyed in Germany and Italy where they were burnt by the common hangman, on th order of the Governments. The earlier impressions yet extant are nearly all from the Jewish press in Turkey, and are very rare and dear. The Michael library contained copies of all of these. When the heirs declared it for sale, the learned men of Berlin were anxious to have it for the royal library, and negotiations were commenced for that purpose, but the bureauocracy consumed more than two years in the preliminaries, according to custom; the holders became wearied out and sold the whole to the Bodleian library at Oxford, which retain the manuscripts, but parts with the printed works to the British Museum of London. As the Bodleian library purchased in 1829 the Oppenheim Hebrew library of Hamburg, it has now the largest and only complete colction of the works in Hebrew literatur

WILLIAM C. BRYANT.-It will be gratifying to the such as take an interest in the matter should preserve the many admirers of this the finest poet in our country, to paper containing it, for future reference." know that he is about to publish a volume of "Summer Travels in the New World and Old." The Mirror says it is well known that Mr. Bryant has been in the habit of passing his summer months in excursions, and that he has in different years visited the prairies of the West, the savannahs of the South, the West Indies, and southern. central and northern Europe. His new work will consist of reminiscences of these journeyings.

WORK ON ROYALTY, BY LOUIS PHILIPPE.-The politicians of Europe, it is stated, are looking with some my soul good to be with them a day or two; may the anxiety for the appearance of a work in four volumes Lord prosper them still more and more. from the pen of Louis Philippe. It is to be entitled, "Eighteen Years of Royalty," and will doubtless contain on the political stage in the last generation

THE ILLINOIS ADVOCATE reports numerous revivals God's converting grace. The one in our own midst has been characterised by peculiar power. The prayers of a score of parents have been answered, and there is a prospect that others will yet submit themselves to the gracious influence. Brethren, pray for Lebanon and your college."

Rev. R. Richardson, of the Philadelphia Conference. died on the 9th ult., at Church Creek, Dorchester county, Md. His end was peace.

Rev. Horace Agard, of the Oneida Conference, died January 8, in the triumphs of faith.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—The Rev. John Woolson of the Philadelphia Conference, died in peace on the 28th Dec., in Philadelphia

BACK Nos. to the beginning of the volume, can still be supplied to those new subscribers who wish them.

The acknowledgment of new subscribers is resumed his week, and brought down to the first of January.

We shall be glad to hear from Bro. G. of Marion whenever he finds it convenient to write us

COMPLAINTS OF PAPISTS.—The Catholic Telegraph states, that many of the Roman Catholics of Cincinnat are meditating a removal from the city on account of the heavy taxes, and especially the school tax, from which they cannot derive any benefit, being unwilling to send their children to the free school.

The Western Christian Advocate gives the following items respecting the Protestant Methodist Church : Th Georgia Annual Conference resolved to raise funds to warned, if unconverted, in life to prepare for eternity. So found an institution for the benefit of their ministry, and

Rev. G. Brown complains, in the Western Recorder, We may have no death bed-a boiler bursts, and in the that an effort is made, by some laymen, to withhold the twinkling of an eye, we cross the gulf that separates this necessary means to enable the ministerial delegate elect to attend their General Conference

The Annual Register gives us the following in reference to this denomination: 32 annual conferences; 68 stations; preparation, but shrink from his approach, and are more 351 circuits; 99 missions; itinerant ministers and presidents, 771; unstationed ministers and presidents, 700; members, 62,305.

REPUBLICANISM AND MONARCHY.—The annual salaries of the President of the United States and his cabi-

AMERICA .- Mr. Walsh, in one of his late letters from Paris, says: "A sensation, and quite a flattering one, has ceedings of the American convention for the Atlantic but not wishing to tax your columns any further, I sub- and Pacific Railroad. Europe begins to believe that nothing is impossible for the American people."

> eans, in a sermon upon the recent catastrophe on board the Louisiana, stated as a well-ascertained fact, that 1,-

The Journal de Constantinople confirms as follows what

WASTE OF HUMAN LIFE .- A clergyman of New Or-

has already been said relative to a concession of land "The Ottoman Government has just made a concesthe Turkish Empire. This gratuitous concession of an extent of more than 3,500 hectares, (more than 8000 acres) is situated within a few leagues of Smyrna, and has on it all the buildings necessary; the land is in full bearing. The agreement was signed on the 3d ult., by bearing. The agreement was signed on the 3d ult., by the Grand Vizier on the one part, and by M. Rolland, ex-Representative in the Constituent Assembly, on the

CHURCH STREET CHURCH .- This enterprising church 120 dollars was taken for its Female Benevolent Society

THE NATIONAL ERA, of Washington, says that the Methodist Quarterly is on the whole, we think, the most critical review that ever fell into our hands. Every notice of a single book. If in this its great denomination is fairly represented, it has come to a very interesting period in its growth. Such indefatigable inquiry must lead to something, though as yet it is directed to of larger compass. At two dollars a year, we have no

INTEREST MONEY .- Two millions one hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and fifty dollars were paid out in Boston on the 1st of January, as interest money, by the different bank, railroad, and munufactur

NOBLE CHARITY .- A Mariner's church has just been erected at Detroit, through the benificence of two sisters. The house cost fourteen thousand dollars. The church is free of debt, with a handsome annual revenue for church expenses.

self-emancipation of slaves. The Catholics in England now have 647 chapels, 880 priests, 13 monasteries, 41 convents, 11 colleges, and 250

Mr. Butler, Senator in Congress from South Carolina,

estimates that the South loses \$200,000 annually by the

Morals in London.-In London there are 20,000 children regularly under training to crime, 30,000 thieves 6,000 receivers of stolen goods, 23,000 persons picked up in a state of drunkenness, 50,000 habitnal gin-drinkers,

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM .- This fine little monthly maintains fully its character as one of the very best juvenile publications of the day. Its plates are abundant, and its reading matter attractive and instructive. -Hickman, 111-2 School St., Boston.

and 150,000 of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

We conclude this week the Report on Harvard College. The Puritan Recorder also publishes it. The editor of that paper says:- "As the subject will doubtless be discussed by the existing Legislature, and is one of great interest to the people of this whole Commonwealth; and as the Report made by the Committee of the last Legislature settles some very important principles, we have thought that we should render a very valuable service to many of our readers by publishing said Report in full. One of these principles is this, that the College is not, as is generally supposed, a close corporation, but that the Legislature have supreme control over it; that they have power to alter and modify its rules and regulations, and to increase or diminish the number of its fellows or corporators at their will. This control the Legislature, as CHARACTER OF PENN.-The editor of a Dayton (O.) will be seen by the Report, have exercised from the first, paper says he has access to some original manuscripts of both while we were a province and since we have become enn, and will publish them shortly, which will prove an independent state. But the Report will speak for Macaulay to be right in his estimate of Penn's character. itself. We commend it to our readers, and suggest that

> FAYETTE, ME.—Rev. John Allen writes us as follows: Say in the Herald that we have had a few mercy drops on Favette Circuit, Me .: four or five converted-we hope for still greater displays of God's power. Bro. Stephen Allen of Farmington is enjoying a good and gracious revival on his charge—some twenty converted when I left there last week—more inquiring the way to Zion. The converts appear remarkably well, giving clear evidence of a genuine work of grace on the heart. It did

In our late notice of the Methodist Quarterly we acmany new views of persons who have figured prominently cidentally omitted to mention that the able article on Jesse Lee is from the pen of Rev. Dr. Curry.

NATURE'S ICE CAVES .- From an article on the above subject, copied into Littell's Living Age, from Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, we extract the following:-

We have met with an account by Professor Silliman, We have met with an account by Professor Silliman, of America, which we have no hesitation in classifying under the present head. The ice-cave of which he speaks is in the State of Connecticut, between Hartford and New Haven. It is only two hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is situated on a defile filled with fragments of rocks of various sizes, through it a small brook rans. It was visited in the middle of July, the thermometer at 85 degrees in the shade; and on approaching it, an evident chillness was felt in the air. Parties of pleasure resort here in the sultry summer to drink of the cold an evident chiliness was felt in the air. Parties of pleasure resort here in the sultry summer to drink of the cold store of ice here treasured up. In some places the ice is quite near the surface, and is only covered with leaves. A boy, armed with a hatchet, descended into the cavity, ice, several pounds in weight. An idea of the solidity of this piece may be formed by adding that on the third day some of it was yet unmelted.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 4.

Senate.—Mr. Cass presented a memorial in favor of without recourse to war. Mr. Cooper presented a method of settling national difficulties of the solidity of the presented and a mendment to repeal or modify the Tariff of 1846. Mr. Foote offered an amendment to Cass's Austrian resolution; no action on it.

House.—Mr. Root's resolution for the establishment of a territorial government prohibiting slavery, came up

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—"Now, sir, (said Mr. Clay) I say that he requires, first, the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, and then that he is not satisfied with that, but he requires, if I understand his said, would unite in his State for the defence of their South of that line. Now, sir, coming from a slave State the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce or North of that line. [Applause in the galleries, impediately checked by the officers of the Senate.] It is a solemn, deliberate, long-matured declaration—no earthly power shall ever compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery either South or North of that line. Preproach—justly reproach—our in this country. I am not laying the ground-work of an institution for which the posterity of California—per-

York recommending the admission of the Canadas into the Union. It will be remembered that at the time of the declaration of Independence by the United States, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were invited to but not for a dissolution of the Union. Messrs. Foote and Hale had a personal discussion—a personal facetious

MR. SEWARD.—This gentleman has offered a Bill as an amendment to Mason's Bill for the recovery of fugitive slaves, which secures to the escaped slave a fair trial. Dass this Bill; yet the movement is an important one: and we heartily rejoice that Gov. Seward has assumed the resolusions of compromise presented by Mr. Clay bright we have taken up. Mr. Houston occupied the attention of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two hours and a half, in expension of the Senate for two Mr. Seward.—This gentleman has offered a Bill as too, will cherish his name and bless his memory in after years. Gov. Seward's sympathies are with the poor, oppressed, and enslaved, the world over. In years past he has proved in many ways his sympathy with the toiling millions,—with the oppressed of our own and other lands.

Boston Republican.

Review of the Week.

The foreign news of the week is of little account. Later dates from Venezuela contradict, to some extent, story now is, that another rebellion was apprehended by the to predict. It is, indeed, a hopeless attempt to keep date run of South America politics.—Account from Richard to Dec. 15, have been received, which have tended has gone up surprisingly within a short time. The old has gone up surprisingly within a short time. The old has gone up surprisingly within a short time. The old has gone up surprisingly within a short time. The old has gone up surprisingly within a short time. The old crop, it is said, had all disappeared, and the new crop was high.—Dates from the city of Mexic to the 10th of Jan.—Dates from the city of Mexic to the 10th of Jan. and Vera Cruz to the 14th, report matters generally as in rather an encouraging state. The mining fever was those who had recently returned from California, loaded With the spoils of that golden only. The struggle in immediate termination. The Mexican Government have proposed to appropriate four millions, pose of opening a fine canal across the Ishmus of Tehuran poses of opening a fine canal across the Ishmus of Tehuran poses of opening a fine canal across the Ishmus of Tehuran poses of opening a fine canal across the Ishmus of Tehuran poses of opening a fine canal across the Ishmus of Colone Fremont was detained and fine timpose to the fact, which we tended the remaining with great violence, increased by the success of a disastrons fire, loss of the purchant of the possible of the proposed of the proposed to appropriate four millions, pose of opening a fine canal across the Ishmus of Colone Fremont was detained and forman to prove more invisible hand. The Mexican has been adopted—Senators and Representation of the provent of the purchant of the provent of the purchant of the It is the prevailing opinion, and we have it from the best competition into the Gulf of Mexico, which is navigable by and by moving obstructions, may be made navigable for a greater distance. But there must be more stability and exhibited, to warrant the belief that they will ever sericial a work as a ship canal across any of their territories in our last retaints and Pacific — Allusion was made, where the despatch of Earl Grow — Allusion was made, where the Allusion was made, in the despatch of Earl Grow Lord Eigin has been tion with England, the English Government for the and is exhorted to use his utness of common laborers were much lower, only such as compromise resolutions have formed cided stand which he has taken against Annexation all movements tending to those the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of Government for the and is exhorted to use his utness of Government for the and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conner, and is exhorted to use his utness of the conners of t

Zion's Berald

Lord Broughlam.—A letter from Cannes of the 19th sides making some interesting experiments on light here, which are just terminated. At eleven o'clock at night on the 14th, four members of the Royal Society of Lord Brougham has been making some interesting experiments on light here, which are just terminated. At eleven o'clock at night on the 14th, four members of the Royal Society of Lord don gave to our population a ravishing spectacle; at the top of the town at the seat of the noble Lord, the apparatus of the electrical light was placed, and at the same instant a luminous point was shown from the Is Sainte Marguerite, and the brilliant rays displayed to all eyes the beauty of that enchanting site. The same rays were afterwards directed on the magnificent scenery of the Cop-Roux, on the picturesque roadstead of Agal. The coup d'ail at such an hour was so beautiful that applause suddenly broke forth from all parts. The next charped and the coup of the Worcester Railroad would equal \$125,370, and allowing ers a yearly income of \$86,800. Now, according to the year had been \$763,361.15, and the expenses \$429,443.35, run calculation.—By the arrival of the Empire City at New York, on Wednesday night, we have dates from San we, given at length, are of a deeply interesting and exciting anture. A destructive fire has desolated San Francisco, but the general aspect of affairs, is, on the whole, cisco, but the general aspect of affairs, is, on the whole, rather favorable than otherwise.—Traveller.

flours.—Mr. Roots resolution for the establishment of a territorial government prohibiting slavery, came up for consideration, and, upon motion of Mr. Venable, was

Gleanings of the luck.

Junction of the two Oceans.—Among the passone enterprising steamship men, who have chartered the San Juan River to Lake Nicaragua, and thence to Lake Leon, with the view of exploring these waters, and, if Lake Leon, to survey a communication thence to the believed, could be opened with comparative case.

New York, Friday.—Seven more bodies have been recovered to-day from the ruins of the explosion, making completed to-morrow from appearances. From the position of the falling ruins, it would appear that the mass of ing, while portions were blown to the extreme ends. It ruins. A committee are now engaged examining the Mr. Clay's Speech.—"Now, sir, Isaid Mr. Clay's Carolina Presented.

Junction of the table. A namber of resolutions were offered: a laid on the table. A namber of resolutions were offered: a laid on the table. A namber of resolutions were offered: a laid on the table. A namber of resolutions were offered: Thompson, of Miss., calling on the President for Thompson, of Miss., calling on the President for Thompson, of Miss., to repeal the Home Department; by Mr. Young, to grant 12 extra copies of the Congres. Thompson, of Miss., to repeal the Home Department; some enterprising steamship men, who have chartered the Ludae excellent in the Chamber and part that the mass of the said themes to Lake them. Young, to grant 12 extra copies of the Congres. Thompson, of Miss., calling on the President for Thompson, of Miss., calling on the President for Thompson, of Miss., calling on the President for Orders, &c. respecting the Cuban expedition; by Mr. Young, to grant 12 extra copies of the Congres. The Mr. Young, to grant 12 extra copies of the Congres. The Mr. Young, to grant 12 extra copies of the Congres. The Mr. Young, to grant 12 extra copies of the Congres. The Mr. Young, to grant 12 extra copies of the Cong

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.—"Now, sir, (said Mr. Clay) I was extremely sorry to hear the Senator from Mississippi on Slavery, and explained the position of his State, on Slavery, and explained the position of his constituents said, would unite in his State for the defence of their said, when the occasion required such a union. The

in this country. I am not laying the ground-work of an institution for which the posterity of California—per-haps the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico—shall reproach us for doing toward them what we reproach Great Britian for doing toward us."

Annexation of Canada.—Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York recommending the admission of the Canadas into the Union. It will be remembered that at the time of the Sexual part of the State of New Aresolution for the purchase of Washington's Farewell Sexual part of the Sexual part

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA. TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Europa, Capt. Lott, has arrived this morning. It is bringing Liverpool dates of the 26th ult. The splendid fallen a prey to the fury of the elements, and from the tenor of the last accounts respecting her, a melancholy loss of life attended the disaster.

The foreign news is almost devoid of interest. The foreign news is almost devoid of interest.

France.—Business progresses slowly in the Legisla-ive Assembly. The Chamber had been for some time occupied with M. Falloux's education bill. The latest Parisian advices represent Victor Hugo as having made a speech against it, which was applauded with frenzy by the Mountain. The war against the press continues— the Reform has been suspended, and La Presse seized.

PRUSSIA -The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet PRUSSIA.—The threatened dissolution of the Cabinet page are to have been avoided by some compromise. The singdoms are now disposed to take the oath of the Constitution. The Erfurt Parliament is declared to be an

WIRTEMBURG.—In Wirtemburg there appears to be a change of opinion, favorable to Russian influence. The Hanoverian Chambers refuse to recognize the Central Commission of Austria and Prussia.—A Constitution is recommended for Germania. Austria is occupied with the numberless constitutions for her provinces.

ROME.—It is said that the want of money prevents the Pope from returning to his capital, and that France has offered funds to His Holiness. The Archbishop of Bourges is sai't to be the bearer of this offer, made in the

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—A complete reconciliation is said to have taken place between Russia and Turkey, the Russia who were concerned in the htt Hungarian movement shall be obliged to leave the Turkish dominions. A similar arrangement is on the point of being entered persons proscribed contains the name of Gen. Bem and tontains thirty-two names. It is announced that Madame Kossuth has joined her husband, she having escaped from Rungary in the disguise of a mendicant. The British Ronsul at Varna has discovered a diabolical attempt, for Hungary in the disguise of a mendicant. The British Consul at Varna has discovered a diabolical attempt, instigated by the Austrian Government, to murder Kossuth.

HERALD BUSINESS.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS RECEIVED, to Jan. 1. Whole number required, 2,000.

Whole number required, 2,000.

Province Conference—its proportion,

before acknowledged, 42—J. F. Bianchard 3, A. Kent 6,

D. Wise 1, J. F. Sheffield 2, C. H. Titus 4, W. W. Hurd

I. H. C. Atwater 5, F. W. Bill 2, T. Spilsted 1, R. Don
E. B. Bradford 2, W. H. Richards 2, G. W. Wooding 1,

E. B. Bradford 2, W. H. Richards 2, G. W. Wooding 1,

E. Grant 3, E. B. Hinckley 3, J. Howson 1, E. Blake 2,

D. Borchester 2, W. O. Cady 2, G. M. Carpenter 1, E. A.

Lyon 2—

Balance due,

New England Conference—Its proportion,

Before acknowledged, 65—C. A. Perry 3, W. Ward I, I.

Marcy I, H. M. Nichols I, M. M. Dean I, I. J. P. Collyer

J. D. Bridge I, D. E. Chapin I, T. W. Tucker I, F. A.

Griswold 2, B. King I, S. Cushman I, B. Judd I, M. P.

Webster 2, J. W. Lewis 4, J. Cunnings I, T. Marcy 3,

J. S. Loveland I, I. A. Savage 4— Balance due, Balance due,

Balance due,

New Hampshire Comperence—Its proportion,
Before acknowledged, 30—C. Holman II, J. Thurston I,
J. McLaughlin I, R. Dearborn I, A. C. Manson I, Jos.
Hayes I, N. S. Berry I, M. A. Howe I, D. W. Barber I,
H. Hartwell I, F. Furber J, Hall 2, G. W. H. Clark
welt I, L. D. Blodgett I, J. English 2, C. N. Smith 10, N.
L. Chase 2, D. Lee I, L. Howard I Balance due, VERMONT CONFERENCE—Its proportion, eretofore acknowledged, 1—Z. S. liaynes 1, D Todd 1, S. Tileston 2—

Balance que,

MAINE CONFERENCE—Its proportion,
Before acknowledged, 20—A. B. Lovewell I, E. H. Gammon 2, M. Wight I, H. Nickerson 2, J. Mcore 5, S. B.
Chase 3, John Rice I, W. F. Farrington 2, N. C. Clifford
2, E. Shaw I, J. Hooper I, S. S. Cummings I, H. M.
Blake 4, E. K. Colby 2, J. W. True 3, J. McMillan 2— Balance due, Balance due,

Balance due, 233

Whole number required, Received as above, Deficient. BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 9th.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb. 9th.

A F Barnard—S Burrill—A Kendall—A H Ellis—J S G Patterson to G F Cox—J Gerry—J W Mowry—W Bardwell—J Wood—C H Cox—J Gerry—J W Mowry—W Bardwell—W Wood—C H D Cass—J Rice—E O Have—M Spencer—N E Cobleigh—B Young J Moore—W Stowe—J Frost—C Rogers—A H Robinson—T Hill mon—H N Taplin, (all right)—C A Bruce—R McGonegal—G F Grown—A Gates—M P Alderman—A Church—E H Gam—Cox—C C Covel—S Allen—J D King—J W Colby—W Dixon—L Bates, (C C A has paid to Jan I 1851)—W Emerson, (see Heraid 1850)—I A Savage—S Fox—R Sherman—W Leonard—H M Blake 1850—I A Savage—S Fox—R Sherman—W Leonard—H M Blake G S Dearborn—M Miller, (your ac't will appear in course)—G S Dearborn—M Miller, (your ac't will appear in course)—J Hamilton—J Mitchell—C H Chass—D K Merrill, (yes, to both Pond—J Gerry—E M Fowler—R R Richards—A K-modall—T S len, Il B Abbot—M Classe, Z S Haynes—R Lombard—C Cowing—

RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JAN. 16. RECEIPTS FOR THE HERALD TO JAN. 16. See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged. **PAYS TO PAYS TO P

de	Avery E K	1 50 Sep	0 49	Knowles Jo		
	Ames Sally	1 50 00 5	1 '50	1		Oct 1
ve	Adams Orison	1 50 Mar 2	0 250	Lovell Ezel		Feb 15
ed	Adams F E	* 00 Nov	1 340	LHITY John		Mar 10
	Arnold Henry	1 00 Lep 3	350	Ladd C B	25	Mar 10
ck	Appleton John	1 30 Jan	250	Morse Wm		July 1
y.	Appleton John	75 July I	250	Mitchell Job	2 50	Jan 15 '
3.	Ayres Electa	2 00 Sep 1	110	McKinstry I	1 00	Sen I 2
- 1	Bragdon C P			Macrosti	1 00	July 1 .
- 1	Beale Lucinda	1 00 1016	'50	Macreading	CS 50 °	on ac
ł	Busbee Nelson	O OO JAN	'50	McLaughlin	J 14	on ac
- 1	Bowen Geo		- 1	Nichols Bets	ey 75	
- 1	Blake Maria	63 Jan 10	'50	Otis Howlan	-	July 1 '5
- 1	Bitner J G	75 Aug 14	250 1	Paul D	d 2 00	Jan 1 3
k	Burnham Jas	o io Jan 1	250 [Parker Ranse		Sep 1 '4
-	City to the same	1 50 Jan 1	250	Phillips Airs	1 00 1	Dec 10 '5
- 1	Clark E W	8 00		Rist Urban		
-	Cowing Chas	5 00 en a	IC.F	Reynolds A		Sep 1 '5
1	Cushing 8 A	50 11	- 11	Rollins E		uly 1 '50
- 1	Camett John			Russell Abner	1 50	in full
- 1	Damon K	75 July 1	00 I	Randall J		ec 10 50
	Dodge Artemas	75 July 15	'50 1 1	Rich Benj	2 00 V	lay 1 '51
	Dunn C B	75 July 1 1	50 1	lundlett Harr	1 30 Fe	eb 10 '51
1		30 on a	. 30 i es	tund	let 75 J	uly 1 '50
	Por Benj	1 50 Mar 1 2		turdevant A		ct 1 '50
1		00 Jan 1 2		tone Wm B	1 50 O	ct 1 '49
1	Eldridge John	50 Feb 15 '		mail Alfred		an 1 '50
1	ross James o	00 100 13	00 0	egar Henry		ay 1 '50
1 1	Foster Gen II	00 Nov 20 1	0 0	ricklandSam		b 15 '51
1 1	Flint Mary	75 May 10 25	0 3	as Wm	1 50 M	ar 1 '51
1 6	Pondmi- 1 .	75 July 1 25	0 T	aylor Alvin	101	
1		00 on act		bey Chas	4 00 Ma	y 1 '51
6	iff -1 108 3	50 May 1 '5	Te	wn Luther	2 00 Ja	n 1 '59
	ifford J E	50 on ac'	Tu	fts Jos	2 50 Fe	b 1 '51
1	all B M	On Inne 1 ac	Tv	rrell Sally	1 50 Fel	15 51
H		00 June 1 '50	1 7	then Mally	1 00 Se	p 1 '50
11	artwell J M		1	lbot M J Jr	50	on ac't
H	ODking E D	ay 1 30	W	ebster A A	1 50 Feb	15 101
21	all Jefferson	on act	1 11	trona Henry	1 00 Ser	1 '51
	ammond Fred &			Stcott Zina		7 350
444	yward C P 2		I WI	te Dan'i		7 '50
He			Wh	ille Edwad	1 00 00	n ac't
He		U Jan 10 150	Wo	oding Geo W		1 '50 8
	The state of	5 July 15 '50	Wh	itney John		n ac't
		-		, com	o Oct	1 '49 N
	The fall		_			100
	10110	wing have	Daid	to Tan 1		1 20

The following have paid to Jan., 1851.

The following have paid to Jan., 1851.

C C Aldrich, A S Annis, Chas Anthony, Sarah Andrews, Abigail Adams, Chas II Ames, James Austin, Warren Allen.

Heary Benner Jr, Elijah H Bagnall, Nathan Brown, Jos Brown, Bourne, Amos Bennett, Thos Blackwell, Jon Brownson, Francis Brigham, Moses Bean, Elias Berry, J F Bartlett, Edward Braman, John Butterworth, Harriet A Bassett, David Belcher, Francis Burd, John Bell, Josiah H Barker, Lewis M Booth, Catha-Burlingame, Jacob Burt, G B Benton, Gideon Barker, Dan'l P Jos Bixby, Dan'l Barker, Francis A Butts, Erastus I Barrows, David Barker, Cyrus Barlies, Margaret Brimmer, John L Brewster, Jestes Barlies, Margaret Brimmer, John L Brewster, Betsey L Bradford, Caleb Beale, Jubbard Brigham.

John Clarke, Geo A Charlen Metal. Constant Clarks, Geo A Charlen Metal.

Amasa Dexter, Mihon Daggeit, H N Dean, Asa Dennison, Lu-Parke, Mark Drew, Geo V Bunton, Benj Davis, Jea T Dodge, Chas H Dodge, Henry Dunham, Edwin Dunlap, E M Dyer, John Davis, of Wentworth, John Davis, Londonderry, Micah Dyer.

Jos Fuller Jr.

G

A R Gay, Rufus Grant, J L Goldthwaite, Milton Gale, S H Gardner, Jos Gillett, Mary Gordon, John Gibbs, W V Gale, Willard

H H Hinckley, Chester Hastings, Jas Henry, Dan'l Hatch, Jas
Hill Jr, Julius A Harding, Alsop Hodge, Sam'l G Howard, Dudley
Hanks, Nath'l Hill, Curtis Hall, Ira Hills, Sam'l Holbrook, Mrs
H & L Hoddon, Eben Hill, Mary Hall, Nancy Hempstead, John
Jas Horn, Parmelia Hill, Jos B Herrey, A Higgins, Josa Hinds, JuBRIGHTON MARKET, TNUSSON, See For to,
See House, Sophia Heminway, Maneryia S Hoyt,
Iia Hardy.

J Most Port Parmelia Hill, Jos B Herrey, A Higgins, Josa Hinds, JuRandon The receipts of Corn have been about equal to the dewhite at 57c; yellow, 57a-58e per bu, according to dryness; 35 bu
see and the stock is pretty ample; it is held at
blot, cash.

Graha-50 per bl, 4 mos; 150 bits Fredericksburg fine sold at \$5
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per hl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$3.25
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn Meal at \$533.12\frac{1}{2}; Rye Flour, \$2.35
per bl, 4 mos; sales of Corn have been about equal to the dewhite at 57c; yellow, 57a-58e per blu, cash; Oats are hout equal to the dewhite at 57c; yellow, 57a-58e per blu, according to dryness; 35 bu
shit, acsh.

Grah-The receipts of Corn have been about equal to the dewhite at 57c; yellow, 57a-58e per blu, cash; Oats are hout equal to the dewhite at 57c; yellow, 57a-58e per blu, according to dryness; 35 bu
shit, acsh.

Gra

BRIGHTON MARKET, TMURDLAY, Feb. 7.

Andrew Homer, Tyler Harrington, Wm Holly, Meribah Hawks, Mr. Holbrook, Eben Hill, Mary Hall, Nancy Hiempstead, John L. Hoddedon, Eben Hill, Mary Hall, Nancy Hompstead, John L. Hoddedon, Eben Hill, Jos B Hersey, A Higgins, Jona Hinds, Julia Hardy.

John E Jennings, Edward W Jennings, Sam'l G Johnson, Morton Johnstone, Jos Johnson, Mary Joy, Jos Ingalls, Asher Joelin, Holder King, Geo W King, Francis A Kilburn, John Kidder, 8 Kimball and Hawks.

Leavitt, Nath'l Lamb, Jona Little, S H Lewis, Reynolds Lord, Ed. Market, 2450.

Swine. 500 at Market.

BRIGHTON MARKET, TMURDLAY, Feb. 7.

At Market 700 Cattle was less than last week, prices on Particular to Cattle week, prices of Cattle week, prices at 36,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good stands in the choicest at \$6,25. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Good from \$5.00 a 5.75. Go

John Marsh, S Mansfield, John Morris, W B May, Francis Meado, Oliver Mitchell, Isaac Mayo, Thos Mayo, Edward Murdock, Jedediah Morse, M D Macentire, A E McKean, Sam'l Moore, San J Marrill, Jas Miller, Thos S Morse, Eben'r Morring, A E McKean, Sam'l Molvin. David Newell, Almon Nelson, Wm Noble, Lewis Nickerson, Abraham Nason, Abigail Nutter, Proctor Nichols, Jos Nichols.

Veloros C Olds, J W Owen, Mark L H Owen.

S B Pool, Willard Page, David R Peirce, Elisha Pratt, Lydia Prackard, Zadock Presho, Edward M Peirce, Dan'l P Penniman, Dwinal Powers, J S Patterson, Israel Pummer, Henry Prime, Jass Perkins, Elijahel Powers, J S Patterson, Israel Pummer, Henry Prime, Jass Perkins, Elijahel Powers, Clarissa Paine, Lorenzo Parker, John Patterson, David Pratt, Jr., Lydia Potter, Anna Parker, Barnes Putaam, C L. Park, John Plaisted.

Ence Patt.

C L Park, John Plaisted.

R

Enos Ryder, Levi F Randall, Jas Riley, T Records, Isaac Rulipson, John H Rich, Dan'l Ruggles, hirmm Ruggles, Wm Randall, Isaac Rice, Lemuel Rice, F Rounds, Leonard Russell, Thos S Rich, Augusta P Robinson, Edmund Roberts, Wm Russell.

W. M. Sawyer, J. A. Smith, Ralph P. Skinner, Braman Sibley, W. M. Sawyer, J. A. Smith, Ralph P. Skinner, Braman Sibley, W. M. Scouls, Arbah Squier, Fartin Snow, T. Stratton, W. M. W. Sanborn, Chas Slade, Isan Surlied T. Smith, John Sherman, N. Shumway, gent, Parker Stevens, Thos Skinner, Jacob Spaulding, C. L. Sprague, Thos Sands, W. & E. Speare, T. P. Slate, Abner Silsbee, J. St. Stevens, P. Styles, E. F. Sonthward, W. P. Short, Martha Stetson, Smith, Milton Straw.

Nancy Smith, Abigail Smith, Fusional Smith, Milton Straw.

W. H. M. Treadwell, J. F. Taylor, Rob't C. Topsham, Flisha Tobey, M. H. M. Topsham, E. P. Thurston, E. Thorp, H. Terrey, Dan'l Taylor, J. W. Tuttle, Chas. Tryon, W. W. Thom, Harriet W. Thompson, Geo. F. Tibbetts, Hannah Tuck, Oliver Taylor, Asa Taylor, John Terry, W. M. Todd, Lewis B. Tebbetts, Terry, W. M. Todd, Lewis B. Tebbetts, George Upham, Sally Vinal, Fred Vose, Ruth W. Vance.

W. George Upham, Sally Vinal, Fred Vose, Ruth W. Vance.

Watrons, Leminary Smith, Marting, Nahum Wetherbee, Chas. Workstone, Leminary Smith, Marting, Nahum Wetherbee, Chas. Workstone, Leminary Smith, Marting, Nahum Wetherbee, Chas. Workstone, Leminary Smith, Milton Straw.

Berlin.—Negotiations for the Treaty of Peace with fused diplomatic relations with the Porte, it is expected that the Austrians will not be slow to follow.

Russia and Turkey.—A complete reconciliation is said to have taken place between Russia and Turkey the latter having the place between Russia and Turkey the latter having the place between Russia and Turkey the latter having the latte Abner Young.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb.9th. LETTERS RECEIVED, to Feb.9th.

H. H. Smith; W. A. Burnett; B. J. Herrick; E. D. Hopkins;
O. Richards; S. Fox; H. Vincent; C. W. Ainsworth; J. Flim;
A. Palmer; O. C. Baker; I. A. Sweetland; B. Buffum; R. Live,
Lsne & Scott; Elisha Clarke; C. Holman; W. R. Stone; I. D.
Gord; J. J. Rowe; L. Washburn; James Pike; J. Weeks; L. D.

ford; J. J. Rowe; L. Washburn; James Pike; J. Weeks; L. D.

Barrows; C. H. A. Johnson; A. K. Howard; C. Andrews.

BOOKS FORWARDED, from Jan. 26th to Feb. 9th.

Wm. S. Saunders, care T. Wager, R. R. depot, Troy, N. Y., 1
pkge, Thompson; R. Hargraves, Peru, N. Y., care S. Huntington,

J., i, pkge, Cheeney; D. Wise, Fall River, I pkge,

taken at office; C. Webster, care H. Baker & Co., Providence,

pkge, Adams; C. W. Ainsworth, Milbury, I pkge, S. S. Adv.; J.

I pkge, Cheeney; W. Livsey, Nantucket, I pkge, Hatch; J. M.

Vit, Express to S. Royalton, thence by stage, Cheeney; A. H.

Worthing, Springfield, I pkge, Thompson; Elisha Clark, Bath, I

W. R. Stone, Newbury, I pkge, Forbes; G. C. Crawford, Brunsel,

J. W. Mowry, Springfield, I pkge, Thompson; W. W. Atwater,

Ley; Wm. Griffin, Thompson; D. Wise, Fall River, I pkge, Cheeney;

J. W. Mowry, Springfield, I pkge, Thompson; J. W. Griswold,

J. W. Mowry, Springfield, I pkge, Forbes; J. W. Griswold,

Ley; Wm. Griffin, Thompson; D. Wise, Fall River, W. Atwater,

Ley; Wm. Griffin, Dalton, I pkge, Thompson; J. W. Griswold,

Cheeney; I. J. P. Collyer, Newburyport, Pkge, Inken at office;

J. J. Rowe, Esq. Wells, I pkge, taken at office;

J. J. Rowe, Esq. Wells, I pkge, taken at office;

J. J. Rowe, Esq. Wells, I pkge, taken at office;

J. J. Rowe, Lawrence, I pkge, taken at office;

J. Waker & Jackson; Dewing & Edwards, S. Brookfield,

Lare, C. P. Adams, I pkge, cheen at S. Kelley, Pottsmouth,

Care, C. P. Adams, I pkge, Cheeney; R. Livesey, Bristol, I pkge,

Kinsley.

C. H. PEIRCE, Agent, 5 Cornhill. BOOKS FORWARDED, from Jan. 26th to Feb. 9th.

C. H. PEIRCE, Agent, 5 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

NEWBURY SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of twelve weeks, commences Thursday, 9 o'clock, A. M., Feb. 21.

Newbury, Vi., Jan. 30, 1850.

Newbury, Vi., Jan. 30, 1850. NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The Spring Ferm of this Institution will commence on Thursday, 21st of Feb-

Ary, and continue twelve weeks.

Ary, and continue twelve weeks.

ARY, and continue twelve weeks.

Ref. Right and the state of the stat

HOPKINTON ACADEMY.—The Spring Term will commence on the 6th of March. The Principal will take into his family illimited number of youth, over whom he will exercise a constant supervision.

Danizl J. Poor, Principal. SUPERVISION.

BANIEL J. POOR, Frincipal.

REFERENCES—Messes. L. and W. Claffin, 17 Shoe and Leather
Street, S. D. Davenport, Esq., 43 Shoe and Leather St., A. Sweet,
102 Milk St., A. W. Bell, cor. Fulton and Richmond Sts.; E. P.
Rime, Milk, Cor. Congress St., Boston, and Rev. J. C. Webster,
Ronkinton.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The Spring Term will commence March 6, and continue 15 weeks. The classes will be under the charge of the former part of instruction. For instruction in the various kinds of Drawing and Painting, for a time less of the modern languages, excepting French, there will be an additional charge. For lessons on the Piano §5. Ladies intending to enter the Teachers' Class, preparatory for instructing Summer excepts to use in such schools, are advised to furnish themselves with the text books they selves will find ample accommodations.

H. P. Torsey.

Kent's Hill, Feb. 2. WILBRAHAM ACADEMY.—The Spring Term of this Institu-tion will commence on Wednesday, March 13, and continue fif-teen weeks.

M. RATMOND.

DEDICATION AT LAWRENCE.—The First M. E. Church at Lawrence, Mass., will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Wednesday, Feb. 20th; services to commence at half past 10°clock, P. Brethren in the ministry are hereby cordially invited to be present.

J. Piker.—
J. Piker.—
J. Piker.— THE DOVER DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION THE DOVER DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will hold its next meeting at Lawrence, Feb. 19th and 20th. For assignment of parts, see Herald, Dec. 26th.

E. Adams, per order.

E. ADAMS, per order.

SPRINGFIELD WESLEYAN SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this Institution is to commence on Thursday, Feb. 28, at 9 oboard can be obtained in the new Boarding House, in charge of Rev. P. Frost, on the most reasonable terms. As the Trusteen sirable situation to acquire a finished education, it is hoped our dents will exert themselves in furnishing a good number of students. Springfield, Vt., Feb. 1.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—Those in the Second Year's study in the East Maine Conference, are respectfully requested to forward to me their "Essays or Sermons" for examination by the 15th of May next. They will be returned at the Conference.

41. C. Thyron. 2w

Hampden, Jan. 30.

PEACE CONVENTION.—The friends of Peace in Maine, will legation of the American Committee, consisting of Eliu Burritt, eggt, Hon. Amasa Walker, and others, will be present. It is earnithe State, and together speak a great word for Peace. May we not State, and together speak a great word for Peace. May we not State, will be full represented? Come, friends of Religion and Huper order of the American Peace Congress Committee.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 7th inst., by Rev. Henry V. Degen, Benj. Congdon to Miss Margaret Dumas, both of this city.

7th inst., by Rev. M. Dwight, John Rich to Miss Mary A. Mortimer, all of this city.

10th inst., by Rev. Thos. Street, Ivory Wells to Miss Ruth S.
in Roxbury, Feb. 2, by Rev. I Braman, John Butterworth, Harriet A Bassett, David Belcher, fine Brewster, John Bell, Josiah H Barker, Lewis M Booth, Catha Burlingame, John Bell, Josiah H Barker, Lewis M Booth, Catha Burlingame, John Bales, Aldis Boyce, John Bacon, Barker Baker, Josiah Bayer, John Bacon, Barker Baker, Josiah Barker, Crock Burlingame, John Bates, Aldis Boyce, John Bacon, Barker Baker, Josiah Barker, Crock Baitles, Margaret Brimmer, John La Brewster, Joseph Barker, Crock Beale, Hubbard Brigham.

John Clarke, Geo A Chapen, Mrs J Copeland, Geo P Chandler, Nathan Chase, Mary J Chase, Geo P Clarke, Sol P Copeland, Enoch W C Childs, Dan'l Charke, Geo P Clarke, Sol P Copeland, Enoch W C Childs, Dan'l C Carney, Lucius W Frost, Benj F Coxford, Eden Cole, Job Clarp, Geo W Cady, Thos C Cotts, James Case, Crocker, Ann Clarke, Edward M Cutter.

Amasa Dexter, Milhon Daggett, H N P.

Based Cole, Mary Mary Daggett, H N P.

Amasa Dexter, Milhon Daggett, H N P.

A

MARKETS.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.—Feb. 9, 1850. Davis, of Wentworth, John Davis, Londonderry, Micah Dyer.

Abel Eaton, Francis England, Warren Eastman, Betsey A Eaves, Elisha Emory.

Ralph Fisk, Zeno Farrington, Jos Fields, Moses Fifield, E Farnman, Merit Freench, Gilman Folsom, W O Fish, Isaac Frail Jr.

Jos Fuller Jr.

A R Gay, Rufus Grant, J L Goldthwaite, Milton Gale, S H Garding, John Goldt, Mary Gordon, John Gibbs, W V Gale, Willard

Grain—The rescipts of Grant And D G R A I N.

Boston, Feb. S. The Flour market has exhibited no change of rather improving; sales of Genesse, common brands, at 5.62; ham, Sally Freeman, John P Flagg, R A Fellows, Edmund Free-logist of Grant States of Genesse, common brands, at 5.62; fancy brands Michigan, 5.75a6; patra, 5.75a6 patra, 5.75a6 patra, 5.75a5 874; St. Louis and Illinois, 5.37; a liquiry for Southern, and the stock is pretty ample; it is held at 6.37; ham, grant for the formal formal for the formal f

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANSFIELD'S AMERICAN VOCALIST. "The most popular Music Book published during the The publisher." The publishers are receiving the most flattering notices of this excellent book, from those qualified to judge who have ex-

this excellent book, from those qualified to judge who have examined the book.

The following is from the "Guide to Holiness," Rev. D. S. "The American Vocalist, by Rev. D. H. Mansfield.—This work, which has elicited much attention for a few months past, enlarged. enlarged.

"Any one who wishes to become acquainted with the whele range of sacred music, in all its varieties, may now have an

opportunity.

"The system of instruction does not differ materially from "The system of instruction does not differ materially from Mason's, but the plan of the work is entirely new. Many excellent singers have been unable to join in the social meetings for want of a knowledge of appropriate music and poetry. First, from the most spirited revival music to the most solemn dirge.

riety, from the most spirited revival music to the most solemn dirge.

"The work must have cost immense labor, but we have no doubt the publishers will reap a rich reward."

WM. J. REYNOLDS & CO., Boston, Publishers.

Also, for sale by Wm. J. Hamersly, Hartford, Ct.; Cady Burgess, New York; H. W. Derby & Co., Cincinnati, Feb 13

POPULAR PERIODICAL FOR THE YOUNG. A. FORRESTER'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE FOR 1850. The January number, for the year 1850, commences the fifth volume of the Boys' and Girls' Magazine. The work has from its subscribers and the public. The following, among a vast number of others, speak the universal comment of the "We prize that are the subscribers and the public."

American Press:

"We prize this as the most valuable of publications for the Young."—Eastport Sentinel.

"We wish every boy and girl in our village could have a copy."—Cabotyille Mirror.

"Mark Forrester makes a very interesting monthly for the young folks."—Zion's Herald.

"If 'Mark Forrester' is not 'Peter Parley' himself, he is a near relative."—Lynn News.

"The Boys' and Girls' Magazine is received, and is full of interest. It is the prince of magazines for children."—North Adams Transcript.

interest. It is the prince of magazines for children."—North Adams Transcript.

"It is an elegant little work, both entertaining and instructive."—Salem Register.

"It is just what children want, and just what they should have."—Middleton Constitution.

Parents, Guardiaas, Teachers, who are searching for a magazine for the young, cannot do better than to subscribe for this \$1.25 if not paid within the year. To clubs it is furnished at the following rates, when paid in advance:

For four copies,

For seven copies,

For twelve copies,

For sixteen copies,

10.00

For twelve copies,
For twelve copies,
For sixteen copies,
For sixteen copies,
For sixteen copies,
10.00

Any person who will send in the names of three subscribers and three dollars, shall receive the volume of Forrester's Boys' person sending in the names of five new subscribers and five person sending in the names of five new subscribers and five lound, in two volumes of Forrester's Magazine for bound, in two volumes. Here is an opportunity to purchase Orders enclosing money may be sent by mail, at our risk, if enclosed by the Post Master.

BRADBURY & GUILD,
Feb 6

120 Washington Street, Boston.

DROVIDENCE CONFERENCE SEMINA RY, EAST GREENWICH. This Academy, located in the pleasant village of East Greenwich, is now under the charge of the following individ-

REV. ROBERT ALLYN, A. M., Principal and Teacher of Rev. Robert Allyn, A. M., Principal and Teacher of Isaac T. Goodnow, A. M., Teacher of Natural Sciences and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Franklin O. Blair, A. B., Teacher of Mathematics and English Department. und English Department.
GEORGE W. QUEREAU, A. B., Teacher of Ancient Languages.
Miss. A. CAROLINE WARREN, Preceptress and Teacher

Miss. A. CAROLINE WARREN, Preceptress and Teacher of Modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.

Miss ELIZA T. WHITTLESEY, Teacher of Music.
The Terms and vacations are as follows, viz:
The Fall Term will commence on the Second Thursday of a Music and continue eleven weeks.
The Winter Term will commence on the First Thursday of The Spring Term will commence on the Third Thursday of The Spring Term will commence on the Third Thursday of The Summer Term will commence on the Third Thursday in The Summer Term will commence on the Third Thursday in The Summer Term will commence on the Third Thursday in The Summer Term will commence on the Third Thursday in The Summer Term of two weeks at the close of the Spring Term; and price of Board, including Fael and Light, \$1.75 per week.

Washing 36 cents per dozen. Tuition from \$4 to \$6, according to the studies pursued.

Instruction on the Piano Forte \$8. Forfurther information, apply to the Principal, at the Seminary.

ELISHA HARRIS, President of Trustees.

ELISHA HARRIS, President of Trustees.
BENNET, Secretary. 1y—April 18 PRESTON BENNET, Secretary.

UIDE TO HOLINESS.—PREMIUM FOR
I The publishers are pleased to be able to acknowledge a
large number of new subscribers, obtained by the friends of
offer still further inducements, in the loope that many will thereto promote a more extensive circulation of the Guide, the
boliness, by giving one volume of the friends of
bound in cloth, for every three new subscribers, with pay in
larger number, to pay a still higher premium.

For three subscribers,
For ten
To be selected, as may suit the agent, from any part of the
back volumes, excepting 1 and 2, and 6 & 7, which are out o
pay, we will send to the percent all at one time, with all
of the percent and the percent and the pays we will send to the percent.

For twenty-five new subscribers, all at one time, with the pay, we will send to the person who obtains them, one full series of the Guide, from the beginning, to July, 1850, handsomely and uniformly bound in cloth, comprising 10 vols.; or 16mo. work of 20 vols., handsomely and uniformly bound, and the most perfect family and school library now published.

This is a large premium, but will be freely given. If any of action, we still hope they will work, and place the balance to a \$1.00 per volume will be paid for six complete books of each of vols. I and 2, and 6 & 7, bound or unbound, if sent in soon.

G. C. RAND & CO., Publishers,

3tis

3 Cornhill.

JAMES MILLER & CO'S, (MANY YEARS JAMES MILLER & CO'S, (MANY YEARS unbroved Patent Artificial Hands, Arms and Legs, (from \$15.00 to \$75.00, warranted.) For lightness, durability, shape and usefulness, are not to be equalled in the Union. All Deformities of every kind, in the spine, limbs or neck, in children or adults, caused by disease or otherwise, corrected and cared at this establishment for one half the usual charge. Surgical Elastic Bandages, (with or without lacing) for Various and enlarged veins, anasarcous swellings and weakness in the legs, Elastic Belts, for corpulency, lumbago, &c. in the back.

ack.
Supender Monitor Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders.
Abdominal, Umbilical, Prolapsus and Uterus Supports,
Crutches, Suspensories, Trusses, &c. &c.
Directions sent by post for self-mensurement.
Ladies attended by Mrs. MILLER.

JAMES MILLER.

JAMES MILLER.

JAMES MILLER,

A. LA ROT PRESTICE,

Anatomical Mechanicians.

of Washington Street, Boston. Offices and Manufactory, 2 1-2 Bromfield Street, (corner of Washington Street, Boston.

Reference is made to J. C. Warren, M. D., S. D. Townsend, M. D., J. Mason Warren, M. D., M. S. Perry, M. D., B. H. Storer, M. D.; to the Editor of Zion's Herald, and the Dec 26

3m

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW Office, Merchants' Bank Building, 38 State Street, Boston,)
Guarante Capital Con 000

Accumulation—over \$270,000, and increasing—for a few present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, \$10,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every \$66, according to the persons insured. distributed among the members every fifth year fro Dec. 1, 1843.

Dec. 1, 1843.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the Office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid.

DIRECTORS.

Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post paid.

DIRECTORS.

Willard Phillips, President,
M. P. Wilder,
Charles P. Curtis,
N. F. Cunningham,
George H. Kuln,
William Raymond Lee,
William Perkins,
Sewell Tappan.

JOHN HOMANA. Consulting Physician.

JOHN HOMANS, Consulting Physician. FRESH STOCK OF MEDICINES. WIL

A FRESH STOCK OF MEDICINES. WILhas completed his extensive alterations, and renewed his stote
entire, with a well selected and fresh supply of Drugs and
full assortment of selected Medicines, and all the new Chemigressly for family use, and will keep constantly on hand a
cal Preparations lately introduced by the Medical Faculty, expressly for family use; and the putting up of Physicians'
Preacriptions, to which branch of business the most strict percine except those of long experience and perfect masters of the
business. At no time is the establishment left in the care of
the sale of all Fancy Goods, Confectionary, Soda, &c.,
family Medicines dispensed as usual on that day.

Sept 26

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOK, NEWSPAPER, AND FANCY JOB PRINTING.

The undersigned will still continue the Printing business, in The undersigned will still continue the Printing business, in all its branches, at the stand where he has been so long located; RAND & Co. We hope, by strict attention to the wishes of tion of all orders for printing entrusted to our care, to merit the patronage of our friends and the public. We creased facilities in the best printing machines in the consistry, ple means to accomplish more work. We want the patronage than of our friends especially, and take this method of soliciting any carety, from the cheapest in price done.

CARDS—Wedding, Business and Address Cards, of every variety of style, price, and execution.

BLANKS, CERTIFICATES, & Co., of every kind required by December 100 and Repts of Schools.

Deeds for Meetings of Meetings of the Schools.

Deeds for Meetings of Courtess of the States and Rests.

BLANKS, CERTIFICATES, &c., of every kind required by Schools.

Schools.

Dekeds for Churches; Bills for Pew Taxes and Rents; for the Dedications for Meetings; Orders of Exercises, and Exhibitions, Floral Celebrations, etc. etc.

CATALOGUES for Sabbath School Libraries; Rules for Sabbath Schools; Labels and Numbers for Books; Hymns; Our effort is, always, to satisfy our customers. We like a profit, but are willing to make it reasonable. And we believe the community in general prefer to deal fairly and pay knowledge past liberal patronage, we respectfully ask a further continuance.

Boston, Oct. 6, 1849.

Office No. 3 Cornhill, over the Bookstore of Messrs. Stro
and Brodhead.

Oct 24 GEORGE C. RAND.

THE AMERICAN FOWL BREEDER. A New and Valuable Book—Containing full information on Breeding, Rearing and Management of Domestic Poultry. By an association of Practical Breeders, The above valuable book is just published by John P. Jew-ett & Co., Cornhill, Boston, and it is offered at the extremely low price of 25 cents per copy, to bring it within the means of We want 100 good, faithful Agents, to sell this work in any West in Connection with

Cole's American Fruit Book and Cole's American Veterina-Active and intelligent men can make money at the business.

Address, post paid, the publishers.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,

P. S. The American Fowl Breeder is done up in thin covers, and can be sent to any part of the country by mail.

Any person sending a quarter of a dollar by mail, post paid,

ball receive a copy of the work. JUST PUBLISHED: METHODISM IN EARN-

UST PUBLISHED: METHODISM IN EARN-Britain; in which Twenty Thousand Souls were Justified, and strumentality of Rev. James Caughey; including an account of nental and Spiritual Exercises which made him so emi-Letters," by Rev. R. W. Allen, and edited by Rev. Daniel of Wiec, A. M. What is the secret philosophy of those Revivals ?"

KNEE WORK! KNEE WORK!!! KNEE WORK!!!" Published by CHARLES H. PEIRCE, No. 5 Cornhill.

Price \$1.00. Gilt \$1.50, with liberal discount to wholesale conf

ADIES' REPOSITORY. THE UNEXPECT-ADIES' REPOSITORY. THE UNEXPECTtory, has exhausted all the copies of the January number that we
that the copies of the January number that we
received we shall forward them immediately to those subscribers who have not yet received this number. Brethren who
bers who have not yet received this number. Brethren who
casion of the delay in answering their orders.

HYMN BOOK. The new editions of the Hymns have not
yet been received at the Depository. We sympathise heartily
with the perplexities of our friends who are but partially supreception, their orders shall be filled and forwarded.

Jan 23

C. H. PEIRCE, Agent.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION. THE THIRD just been issued. Its rapid sale furnishes strong evidence of its character and adaptation. The friends of revivals are givers and class leaders buy it by the dozen, fifty or hundred copellect is glorious. God blesses it to the good of souls. All ministers who want a revival, and wish their people at cost. And its ministers who want a revival, and wish their people to co-opputate with them in saving sinners, will do well to circulate it. Methodist Book Stores in general. Price 50 cents, with usual discount to wholesale purchasers.

W. PRUDEN & CO., FURNITURE, and Carpeting Ware Rooms, Wholesale Retail, No. 39 Hanover Street, (opposite the head of Bureaus, Centre Tables, Mattresses, Dining & Common do. Carpeting, Clocks, Card Tables, Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, and all other articles usually kept in a Furniture Store, and other establishment in the city.

March 3

HOUSE AND BAKERY FOR SALE, Tohigh, and contains 14 good sized, well arranged rooms, with
out-buildings for wood, stabling for four horses, good well of
water, &c. The lot contains about half an acre of land, sitnate on the main street of a village. water, &c. The lot contains about half an acre of land, situate on the main street of a village.

The Bakery is all new, with every appurtenance for carrying on the business; an excellent chance for the Baking or any The location is healthy and pleasant, and is within twelve miles of a dozen villages.

For further particulars, inquire of REV. THOMAS GREEN-HALGH, Springvale, Me.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS. The Subscriber has a fine variety of Gift Books, of all sizes and prices, from one cent to \$10, comprising Annuals, ving's and Headley's Works, Travels, Allegories, Religious ted—all of which he will sell at the lowest price.

CHARLES WALES CHARLES WAITE.

No. 56 Cornhill. CURNITURE AND FEATHER WARE-HOUSE, Nos. 48 and 52 Blackstone Street. W.F. & E. H. BRABROOK would inform their friends and customers, that they continue at their Old Stand, where may be Looking Glasses, &c. Goods packed for country trade at short notice. short notice.

N. B. Best quality Live Geese Feathers selling very cheap.

A BOOK FOR EVERY METHODIST.
Revival, &c. &c., through the instrumentality of Rev. James Caughey. By Rev. R. W. Allen, and Rev. Daniel Wisso.
The subscriber is the only Agent for the sale of the above work on New London District. Preachers can be supplied at the regular wholesale prices, by addressing me at my residence.

Pounfret Landing, Ct., Jan. 23, 1850.

A GENTS WANTED—A FAVORABLE OP-A number of Active Men are wanted, to circulate, both in the country and city, a valuable and popular work, on very lib-terms. Persons well qualified for the service, will find very profitable. Apply soon, to W. C. BROWN, 21 Cornstill, Boston.

4tos

Feb 6 ANGDON & CO.'S MEREDITH AND BOS-

TON EXPRESS, for the transmission of Packages, Money, Merchandise, &c., through the North part of New Hampshire. offices—At Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston, and at the Passenger's Depot, Meredith, N. H.

D. R. BURNHAM. JAMES F. LANGDON. H. GOODNO, DENTIST, No. 210

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

All operations in Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry, faithfully performed, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Refer to Rev. Joseph Cummings, Chelsen, or to Rev. Mark REED & CUTLER, IMPORTERS AND Wholesale Dealers in Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, No. 33 India Street. No. 33 India Street.

Also, proprietors of the well known and celebrated VegeABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for COUGHS, COLDS and
CONSUMPTIONS; kept and sold generally in New England.

Price 50 cents.

ETTER TO LADIES, IN FAVOR OF FE-

MALE Physicians for their own sex, particularly as Observing of the American Medical Education Society. 48 pp. 121-2. C. H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill. BOOKS FROM AUCTION. THE SUBSCRIvariety of Gift Books, for young and old. Also, Theological,
Miscellaneous, School and Medical Books; which will besold at extremely low rates, wholesale and retail,
Sept 26 Chan Books; No. 56 Cornbill

JUST PUBLISHED, LEE ON THE SOUL. C. H. PEIRCE, 5 Cornhill.

Por the Herald and Journal.

SABBATH REFLECTIONS. BY MRS. P. P. S.

" And he said unto the waves, peace, be still."-Scrip-O thou who once o'er Galilee The storm's proud waves did hush, And bade no more the moaning sea

In angry surges gush, Let once again the silvery voice, Which spoke its waves to peace, Upon the soul's dark fountains fall,

And bid its tumults cease. O! who but thou canst sound its deeps Its hidden cells explore .-Command the storm which o'er it sweeps, To desolate no more ?

And who can tell how strong the power Which now, its depths have stirred, But thou whose voice in that dark hour, The storms and tempest heard. Father in Heaven, thou canst still Each warring thought to rest,

Each vain regret, each haunting care, Which wearies now the breast. O! take thine erring child again, The storm of passion o'er, And let the past of grief and pain, Forbid to wander more.

Natchitoches, Jan. 1.

THE WORLD FOR SALE. BY THE REV. R. HOYT.

The world for sale! hang out the sign, Call every traveler here to me; Who'll buy this brave estate of mine, And set me from earth's bondage free? 'Tis going! yes I mean to fling The bauble from my soul away; I'll sell it whatsoe'er it bring: The world at auction here to-day! It is a glorious thing to see, Ah! it has cheated me so sore!

It is not what it seems to be: For sale !- it shall be mine no more. Come turn it o'er and view it well, I would not have you purchase dear; 'Tis going !-going-I must sell! Who bids? Who'll buy the splendid tear? Here's wealth in glittering heaps of gold

Who bids? But let me tell you fair, A baser lot was never sold: Who'll buy the heavy heaps of Care? And here spread out in broad domain, A goodly landscape all may trace, Hall, cottage, tree, field, hill, and plain, Who'll buy himself a burial place?

Here's Love, the dreamy potent spell, That beauty flings around the heart: I know its power alas! too well: 'Tis going. Love and I must part! Must part! What can I more with Love? I'll never court its smile again-Who'll buy the plumeless, dying dove-An hour of bliss-an age of pain?

And Friendship, rarest gem of earth, Whoe'er hath found the jewel his ? Frail, fickle, false, and little worth: Who bids for Friendship as it is? 'Tis going! going!-Hear the call: Once, twice, and thrice !- 'Tis very low! 'Twas once my hope, my stay, my all, But now the broken staff must go!

Fame! Hold the brilliant meteor high. How dazzling every gilded name! Ye millions, now's the time to buy; How much for Fame! How much for Fame! On high Olympus, far renown'd, Now purchase, and a world command And be with a world's curses crown'd. Sweet star of Hope! with ray to shine

In every sad forboding breast, Save this desponding one of mine; Who bids for man's last friend and best? Ah! were not mine a bankrupt life, This treasure should my soul sustain; But Hope and I are now at strife. Nor ever may unite again.

And Song! For sale, my tuneless lute, Sweet solace, mine no more to hold: The chords that charmed my soul are mute I cannot wake the notes of old! Or e'en were mine a wizard shell. Could chain a world on raptures high; Yet now a sad farewell! farewell! Must on its last faint echoes die.

Ambition, fashion, show, and pride, I part from all forever now; Grief in an overwhelming tide, Has taught my haughty heart to bow Poor heart! distracted, ah, so long, And still its aching throb to bear; How broken, that was once so strong, How heavy, once so free from care!

No more for me Life's fitful dream, Bright vision vanishing away; My bark requires a deeper stream, My sinking soul a surer stay. By Death, stern Sheriff! all bereft. I weep, yet humbly kiss thy rod, The best of all I still have left. My Faith, my Bible, and my God

GOD'S POWER.

"If thou, good Lord, should'st take thy rod in hand If thou regard what sins are daily done, If thou take hold where we our works begun, If thou decree in judgement for to stand, And be extreme to see our 'scuses scanned; If thou take note of every thing amiss, And write in rolls how frail our nature is, O Glorious God, O King, O Prince of power! What mortal wight May thus have light To feel thy power, if thou have list to lower?" GEORGE GASCOIGNE

SKETCHES.

DR. BUNTING AS A PREACHER.

The London Christian Times has given its readers a full biographical sketch of this distinguished Wesleyan minister. The characteristics of his preaching are set forth as a transparent naturalness, an early and overwhelming power, of which the elements are transcendent judgment and a rich fund of passion. The writer adds a remark which will perhaps be questioned : The judgment of the preacher was not coupled with an imagination of like proportions. Had it been so, he would not have reached the complete early maturity, nor perhaps the same degree of early power. For though imagination is in itself an instrument of power, it often leads to display; and every moment spent by an orator in dazzling, is lost as to the power of his dis course. It may have its full weight in gaining applause for him, but all that weight is lost to the impression of his subject. Now if Dr. Bunting is gifted with an imagination, it bears so small a proportion to his other faculties, that it is scarcely ever discovered. Consequently you find every where that the impression of his ministry was not that of grandeur, or brilliancy, or beauty, but chiefly of power. This impression of power was much intensified by the per-suasion that the power was legitimate. The

hearer knew he had not been beguiled into submission by display, had not been surprised by a mere rush of masterful passion, but that the preacher had fairly approached his reason, chal-lenged his resistance, and by open stroke sent swift upon open stroke, broke through all his parries, then rushed upon him and bore him clean away.

No one speaks of Dr. Bunting's power in preaching, without connecting with it his power n prayer. A sketch, published some years ago under the auspices of Mr. Everett (just now very famous,) and generally ascribed to his pen, says that this stamps his whole character with a sacredness which leads an opponent to touch him with mingled awe and respect, lest verily, in some cases he should be found fighting against God. It further says, that his prayer has "a stronger resemblance of God and man holding converse with each other, as face to face, than in almost any other person that ever came under our notice." Another sketch, published in America, says—" He seemed to rise up to the very mercy-seat, to lay hold on the horns of the altar, and to lift himself into the presence of the Deity, and there to importune till the Shekinah beamed forth in his glory, and the heavenly influence, shed first upon him diffused itself through the whole congregation."

DEATH OF A PARISIAN CHARACTER.

Poor Carnaval, the madman, who was mad for love, fell down upon the pavement, and was taken to the hospital of Beaujon, where he breathed his last. For several years past he has wandered about Paris, followed by crowds of boys, attracted by his singular dress and wild appearance. The subject of that monomania was a detestation of modern costume, and a belief that he alone possessed the requisite taste for a proper adornment of the person. His attire usually consisted of a long coat of scarlet cloth, with huge silver buttons, scarlet trowsers and waitscoat, with shoes of the same gay colors. From his shoulders depended long streamers of party-colored ribbons, and round his straw hat, which he carried loose, of large size, a wreath of summer roses, disporting its tendrils most fantastically in all seasons and in all weathers. If, added to this, you imagine innumerable strings of glass beads, sundry colored shells, and many bands of embroidered velvet, you will have some idea of the outward appearance of the intimate friend of Cimarosa and of Cherubini, one of the greatest savans of modern Italy, and one of the bravest of her defenders, an exile for life in the cause of liberty, a man whose taste his own countrymen regarded as the most refined and exquisite, whose delicate susceptibility had, even when in hunger and distress, prevented him from accepting the slightest pecuniary aid-who for thirty years supported himself in honor and respectability, holding communion with no man save in the way of business, forming no friendships, no alliance, wholly devoted to the memory of his early love, who he would ever insist " was not dead, but sleeping." Each day before he set forth upon his avocation was a long letter despatched to that object of his youthful passion, who for twenty years has been mouldering in the tomb, upraiding her with delay, accusing her of coldness and neglect, and bidding her use all despatch in coming, for the days and months were wearing away. Alas! the years of a whole existence had disappeared while he had been tarrying, and he knew it not. It is curious that, when struck with his deathblow, his soul must still have been with its one engrossing idea, for the only exclamation he was heard to utter were the words, " Ah, te voila enfin!" [Ah! there thou art, at last!]
—Paris Cor. of Lond. Atlas.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Sister SOPHIA LEONARD, of Chester Mass., died Jan. 10th. She was no common woman. Endowed with strong mental powers, and great energy of character, she has left upon a wide malee, aged 63. Sister Winslow joined the M. new board of overseers was organized and acted circle of friends a deep impression of her value. She was converted to God several years ago, at the time Bro. W. A. Braman was on this appointment. She was surrounded with formidable difficulties to hinder her Christian life and enjoyment: but surmounting them, she was frequently in the house of God, though obliged to walk some three miles to obtain this privilege. As a faithful wife, a devoted mother, as a selfdenying, laborious disciple, she has few superiors. Through three long months of pain and weakness she lingered, gradually wasting away but the presence of Jesus was with her. Sister Leonard died a martyr. Her protracted exertions by day and night for forty days for a sick brother, induced the disorder that terminated her life. The generous, heroic heart, that shrank not from self-denying duty, has reached the clime of kindred spirits.

J. M. C. Chester Village, Mass., Jan. 16.

Died in Boston, Jan. 12, Hon. John II. JARVIS, of Castine, Me., aged 63 years. Bro. Jarvis experienced religion under the labors of Rev. C. Munger, seven years ago, and from the time of his conversion was eminently devoted. He had been a very active and successful merchant, but quite skeptical in reference to vital piety; but in seeking God he made a consecration of all he had to him, and soon found himself in possession of such an evidence of his acceptance in Christ that he never doubted his Christian experience. At that time the M. E. Church in Castine were few and feeble, but he felt that, under God, he owed his salvation to them, and immediately joined them. He was emphatically a witness for Christ, always rec ommending religion in meeting and in the social walks of life-the subject of holiness was a theme on which he loved to dwell. He was a man of general benevolence, and a few acts will show something of his interest in the institutions of the church. He gave \$1000 to the Wesleyan University three years since, and for the past six years he had paid for benevolent objects one tenth his income, reckoning all his property at 6 per cent. In his will he has given the church of which he was a member, a parsonage which cost him \$1500 or \$1600, and an annuity of \$30 per year as long as they support a preacher; his death was sudden but peaceful.

Castine, Me., Jan. 21. Will the Ch. Ad. and Jour. please copy?

O. HUSE.

Died in West New Gloucester, Me., March 19 1849, Mrs. SARAH DUNLAP, aged 63, formerly of Lisbon, where she experienced religion unde the administration of Father Moody, of Monmouth. She maintained her firm attachment to the principles and church of her choice for forty years. May her children imitate her example and all be gathered with her in heaven.

W. PEARCE. Harrison, Jan. 31.

Died in New London, Jan. 27, Mr. WARREN SHEPARD, aged 29 years-a member of the M E. Church in this place. As trustee, steward class leader and superintendent of the Sabbath School, he was systematic, indefatigable and successful. A friend being informed by his physician that he could not recover, said to him " you had better get ready to die." The reply was, "that I have done long ago." When his Lord called for him he was found watching. Plainfield, Ct., Jan. 31.

ter of Joshua and Paulina Freeman, aged 14 ration, from all offices in relation to the college. years. Sarah was a pleasant girl, and had for Prince maintained that the power to remove some months been quite serious; but had not from the corporation an obnoxious member, was decidedly given her heart to God. Upon the exclusively vested in the general court, but this closing Sabbath evening of the last year, she was earnestly and personally appealed to on the subject; but while she saw others resolve, and as the general court was then called, in session present themselves for prayers, she declined. at Wartertown, passed a resolve, that the rooms soul's salvation to a sick bed. She earnestly June 15th, the congress authorized as many o sought and found that peace which sustained her the overseers as could be called together, under mind while reason was left her. She was saved the circumstances of the college and the country,

and

Derald

Maine Conference, died Oct. 26, aged 16 years. privileges of the colonies. She was awakened about three years ago while

she gave all up into the hands of the Lord. periods to cherish its interests. She was very happy, and gave her farewell and may be with her in glory.

S. W. PEARCE. Harrison, Jan. 31.

Bro. THOMAS ROBINSON died in Lynn, Jan. 9, of scarlet fever. He had been a member of unexpected-he was sick but three or four days, and after he became dangerously ill was deprived of his senses-he was probably to the last, unconscious of his near approach to the spiritworld. His bereaved family, while they mourn father, find comfort in the assurance, that "the righteous have hope in their death. W. RICE.

Died in Milton, N. H., Jan. 22, Bro. Joseph WALKER, aged 81 years. Bro. W. embraced religion twenty-six years since, and united with

Lynn, Jan. 20.

the M. E. Church. Since that time he has been a consistent Christian. At his house the ministers of Christ have met a warm reception and found a good home. He died in peace. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends: May it be sanctified to their good. Rochester, Feb. 2. S. GREEN.

Died in Acton, Me., Oct. 7, Bro. CARLS MAR-Row. 28 years 8 months. He experienced reli-West Newfield.

her piety has been of the first order; and her tional. my last end be as peaceful as hers."

East Hartford, Jan. 26.

Webster, Jan. 31.

fever, Sister AMY JENNER, daughter of Arthur Commonwealth. friends and relatives to lament her loss. Sister provincial legislature was created.

Jenner connected herself with the M. E. Church 4. Because the corporation was subject only in Rockville, R. I., and was an acceptable mem- to the control of the overseers designated by ber of the same, until she changed her standing the charter, and to none others, without its confrom this to the church triumphant in heaven. STANTON AUSTIN.

REPORT ON HARVARD COLLEGE. [Concluded.]

viving the charter of 1650, the number of the own grants. corporation was reduced to seven.

1718. In 1718, a suit in the common law courts for a matter that had been decided by the college government. corporation and overseers, was dismissed on the ground that it was already adjudicated, accord- rights and powers by a permanent tenure, subng to the charter of Harvard College.

and remove, upon occasion, themselves and all charge of misbehaviour. officers of the college, they remark, that the But the act passed and took effect without government of the province, in forming new the consent of the government of the university, number of ten, and of seventeen, and named reserved all rights to test its validity by a judithe governor and council as visitors; and then cial decision; which has never been done. "we should be heartily glad, and think it 1814. In 1814, the legislature passed another much for the safety of the college, if the hon- act, which repealed the act of 1812, and restorpresent number, or more,

rejection of their claims by the overseers.

overseers, by a vote passed April 1, 1742, re-loccur.

Died in Wellfleet, Jan. 15, SABAH H., daugh- | moved Nathan Prince, a member of the corpo-

The following day she was taken sick with a in Harvard-Hall, occupied by the library and fever. I called upon her; she deeply regretted philosophical apparatus, should be cleared for having postponed so important a subject as her the use of the troops; and on the same day, at the eleventh hour, and we have good hope in to transact any important matters, in the same her death. She and all her friends did not per- manner and to all intents and purposes, as the ceive anything alarming in her state till reason whole body of the overseers might do, if preswas dethroned. Had she waited as is some-ent. And on the 3d of September in the same times the case till the alarming symptoms had year, the congress recommended to the corporamanifested themselves, she would have died in tion and overseers not to appoint persons governher sins, and we should have mourned without ors and instructors, whose political principles they could not confide in; and to inquire into the principles of those in office, and dismiss Miss DIANTHA, daughter of Levi SANBORN, those who, by their past or present conduct, apof Harrison, and neice of Rev. A. Sanborn, of peared to be unfriendly to the liberties and

1779. In 1779, October 7th, a committee of living in Portland; for one year past she gave the corporation reported to that body the leadevidence that her mind was in favor of religion; ing facts of the constitutional history of the the company of Christians was her choice in college, with a draft of articles first and second preference to worldly company; she had her of the fifth chapter of the constitution of Massahours of devotion and prayer. She was cut chusetts, which were approved by the corporadown by a brief but distressing disease. Many tion and overseers, and presented to the convendie as young, not as safely—may her associates imitate her virtues.

S. W. Pearce.
ed without alteration. ed without alteration.

1780. In 1780, the constitution of Massachu-Died in East Raymond, Jan. 14, Mrs. SALLY, setts was established, the fifth chapter of which aged 39, wife of Wm. ALLEN, whose father confirmed the corporation in all its rights and died seventeen weeks and mother six weeks be- properties, and created a new board of overseers, fore her, all in the Christian faith. She pro- with a proviso, that the Legislature might alter fessed religion when ten years old, and has been the government of the university, as it is therea worthy member of the M. E. Church about in called, for its benefit, in as full a manner as fourteen years; her disease was long and dis- the provincial legislature might have done, and tressing, borne with Christian resignation, when made it the duty of legislatures in all future

1789. In 1789, the constitution of the United dying exhortation to her husband and four chil-States was ordained and established, by which dren. God bless it to their good, that they it is provided, article 1, section 10, that "no state shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." And the supreme court of the United States have decided that a charter, whether granted before or after the Revolution, is a contract within the meaning of the constitution, and cannot be altered or impaired by the M. E. Church at South St. from its first or- state legislation, unless it contain within itself ganization, and for several years past one of the a provision that it may be altered, as is the case board of stewards. His death was sudden and with the charter of Harvard College, ratified and confirmed in the fifth chapter of the constitution of the Commonwealth, with the proviso before cited.

1791. The general court, from the foundation of the college, made frequent grants for the the loss of a kind husband and affectionate erection of its buildings, and the support of its president, professors, and instructors, down to 1791, when a vote was passed that it was not

expedient to make any grants to college officers. On the accession of every provincial governor, the corporation solicited his patronage by a formal address, invited him to the college, and received him there with great respect and cere-

1810. In 1810, notwithstanding the overseers were established by the constitution, the legislature, acting under the proviso before named, passed a law, altering the board of overseers, by adding thereto the speaker of the house of representatives, and taking therefrom the senate, excepting the president, and by substituting thirty elective members, to wit, fifteen to govern the college. ministers of congregational churches and fifteen law authorized the overseers to remove for cause, any member of the elective part of the board, Zion's Adv. and Maine Democrat please copy. and to fill vacancies therein. It was provided that the law should take effect when accepted Died on the 23d inst., MARY, consort of Par- by the overseers and the president and fellows don Winslow, formerly known by Mary Par- of Harvard College. It was accepted, and the E. Church about 24 years since, and has lived under it. The law was opposed on its passage with her afflicted husband about eight years; through the legislature as being unconstitu-

Christian influence and deeds of benevolence 1812. In 1812, the legislature passed an act have embalmed her name on the heart of many which repealed the law of 1810 and restored the friends never to be forgotten. Her last illness board of overseers to its former constitution, was long and painful, with a prostration of her and required that the record of the doings of mental powers, to a considerable extent, yet the board and of the corporation, under the act death found her with her armor on. The invole repealed, should be laid before the restored untary language of all who know her is," let board of overseers, and contained no provision for the consent of the college. Against the B. C. PHELPS. passage of this act, the corporation and overseers remonstrated, on the following grounds ;-

1. Because the power to alter the govern-Died in Thompson, Jan. 11, Bro. CALEB ment of the university, reserved in the constitu-Brown, aged 65-converted and joined the M. tional proviso before named, was limited to al-E. Church in this place about four years since. terations in the board of overseers, and could His Christian course was consistent, and his not be exercised for that purpose without the J. W. LEWIS. | consent of the overseers and the corporation.

2. Because the rights of the college government have the same foundation as the powers of Died in Rockville, R. I., Jan. 16, of typhoid the legislature, to wit, the constitution of the

and Content Jenner, aged 17 years 10 months. 3. Because the provincial legislature could About four years since this young lady gave her not have made the alterations proposed in the heart to Christ, and from that time until she act, without the assent of the existing college died, she manifested an unshaken confidence in government, as the college was recognized by the Saviour. She has left a large circle of the same province charter of 1691, by which the

sent. 5. Because no authority is competent to alter the powers of the corporation, unless it can lawfully annihilate the corporation itself. 6. Because the provincial legislature could

not alter the powers of the corporation without 1708. In 1708, conformably to the vote re- its consent, unless it could rightfully repeal its 7. Because the general court had frequently

enlarged, but never abridged, the powers of the 8. Because the college government held their ject only to the implied condition of a faithful

1723. In a memorial presented to the gen- execution of the chartered trust,-and could not eral court, in 1723, by the corporation of Har- be deprived of them, except by their own convard College, after claiming the right to elect, sent, or by some legal process founded on a

charters, had enlarged the corporation to the which acquiesced in obedience to the law, but

orable court could, in their wisdom, think it ed the board of overseers created by the act of proper to enlarge the corporation to twice its 1810, and added thereto the senate of the Combecause of the large monwealth, and vested in the new board all the owers with which we think it entrusted."

powers granted by the last named act,—and it was provided that this act should take effect representatives was appointed to inquire into when the overseers constituted by the act of the revenues, appropriations, and expenditures 1810, and the president and fellows of Harvard of the college, and make report at the next College, should agree to accept its provisions. The board of overseers, as constituted under 1727. In 1727, Dr. Culler and Mr. Myles this act, remains to the present time; and conhaving claimed, and been refused, a seat in the sists of eighty-three members, forty-two of whom board of overseers, under the act of 1642, ap- are annually elected by the people of the Compealed to the general court, in virtue of the last monwealth, to wit, the governor, lieutenant clause in said act, to wit :- " or stand account- governor, and the senate, and nine by the senate able therefore to the next general court;" and and house of representatives, by joint ballot. the general court heard them, and confirmed the to wit, the councillors; and one by the house of representatives, to wit, the speaker :- and 1742. In 1742, the overseers claimed and one is elected by the corporation, to wit, the exercised the right to remove a member of the president of the college; and thirty by the corporation. After twelve special meetings, the board of overseers themselves, when vacancies

1814. In 1814, the legislature authorized | Whether the legislature can alter the govern the president and fellows of Harvard College to ment of Harvard College without its consent, is hold lands within this Commonwealth, equal to the clear yearly value of twelve thousand dollars, in addition to what they were then authorized to hold, and in addition to the public fifth chap, of the constitution, brings the governbuildings of the university; and in the same ment of the college within legislative control year the legislature granted ten sixteenths of and legislative power, within its constitutiona the Massachusetts bank tax for ten years to the sphere, is essentially unconditional and supreme college. From this grant the college realized

one hundred thousand dollars. 1819. In 1819, the legislature passed an act entitled an act in furtherance of good discipline grant of 1636, and the orders of 1637 and 1642, founded the college, and vested the powers of in the colleges of the Commonwealth, forbidding the sale of drink, &c., to students on credit, without the concept of the college authorcredit, without the consent of the college authorities, under the penalty of a fine to be recovered by the college corporation, one half thereof vested the property and the government of the to its own beuefit, and the other half to the college in them, subject to the counsel and conbenefit of the poor of the town.

impress on the minds of children and youth, principles of piety, justice, and sacred regard to the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which the republican constitution is founded. And it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead those under their care, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a particular understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and to secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and the tendency of the opposite vices to slavery and ruin."

1836. The Revised Statutes, passed in 1836, ch. 23, sec. 7, contain substantially the same

1847. In 1847, the legislature passed a resolve, providing for the payment to the president or change, without its own consent. And, under and fellows of Harvard College, the sum of six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents approximately for the approximately secured to the college,—not a vacancy can be filled in the overseers or corporation,—not per annum, for the annuity secured to the college, in the charter of the proprietors of Charles an officer of instruction or government can be River Bridge, to continue as long as said annuity was to be continued, as a substitute for the ferry; of the overseers, a majority of the Commonwealth. hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, in full satisfaction of all arrearages of said erty of the Commonwealth.

itself unlimited control over the affairs of the overseers, consisting of eighty-three members, college, under the charter of 1642, and was in is sufficiently numerous to secure the confidence practice the court of last appeal, to settle all of the public, and to act in quick sympathy college matters. In a law of 1671, after the with all sound measures for the advancement of charter of 1650, the general court call the over- learning. This board also, by its seventeen

seers "our overseers of the college."

gion in 1843, at Acton Corner, and joined the the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charles-the towns of Cambridge, Watert laymen, all inhabitants of the State, instead of Bernard, in 1762, against founding a new col- members of the college government. ture."

> the board of overseers, as at present established of the State, without ultimate harm to itself. hundred and twenty-three against it.

are some general principles of law, however, all merely speculative decision. which may aid the judgment in coming to right All which is respectfully submitted, and the conclusions upon the subject of inquiry. The committee ask to be discharged from the further most material are the following :-

1. No subject shall be deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, but by the judgment of his peers, and the law of the land .-Constitution of Mass., Part I., Art. XII. 2. It is not within the legislative power to I am a sentence of four words.

take rights, property, and franchises from one, My first is a verb that does action express, and grant them to another. 3. Upon a change of government, corporate My third is a word of negation you'll find, privileges, inconsistent with the new govern- My fourth when experienced will trouble your mind.

ment, may be abolished. 4. The British parliament can abolish corporations; but the crown cannot abolish a cor- And he who takes heed to his friendly advice, poration, or give it a new organization, or alter Will find his reward in the blest Paradise. any of its powers or privileges, without its con-

Before the constitution of the United States was established, a state might repeal a My 10, 11, 14, 3, 4, is a point of the compass. charter, unless restrained by its own constitution. My 10, 11, 12, 0, 2, 18 a por 6. A charter is a contract between the grant-

ors and the grantees. 7. The identity of a corporation consists in its artificial character, powers and franchises, and not in its members.

8. The legislature, unless restrained by the constitution, can alter and abolish all corporations of a public nature, because the corporators have no private beneficial interests in their property and franchises.

state legislatures.

College, is a contract between the people of the State and the college, and is secured beyond the power of the legislature and the people, by the constitution of the United States, except so Boston, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five far as it may rightly be altered in virtue of the new au proviso therein contained, or by the consent of

the college. 11. The first benefactor, and he alone, is the legal founder of a charity, and, as such, possesses all the visitatorial powers, which he may exercise himself, or vest in others, according to

SUMMARY.

1. The general court of the colony, by the 1657, the court established the corporation, and sent of the overseers.

enefit of the poor of the town.

2. The general court of the 1827, the legislature passed an act the province, from 1657 down to the establish the province, from 1657 down to the commonwealth of the Commonw 2. The general court of the colony, and of to provide for the instruction of youth. A part of the third section of this act is as follows:— "Be it further enacted, that it shall be, and in 1780, by successive acts, orders, and votes, hereby is made the duty of the president, pro- granted several new charters,-nominated the fessors, and tutors of the university at Cam- corporators,-altered their number from seven bridge, and of the several colleges in this Com- to ten, sixteen, and seventeen, and back again monwealth, preceptors and teachers of academies, of them, to ten and to seven years, and again gent care, and to exert their best endeavors, to removed such limitation,—altered the governmental powers of the college, and changed the committed to their care and instruction, the overseers in number and character, including tenure of office, and, in one instance, in 1692, truth, love to their country, humanity and uni- dispensed with them altogether. Some of these versal benevolence, sobriety, moderation and alterations were made with, and some without. temperance, and those other virtues, which are the consent of the college: but all were finally acquiesced in. Since the establishment of the constitution, the legislature of the Commonwealth, by the acts of 1810, 1812, and 1814, have three times radically altered the organization and character of the overseers, twice with the consent of the college, and one against its

remonstrances 3. The present charter of Harvard College consists of the acts of 1642, 1650, 1657, and the vote of 1707, and the first sec. of the fifth chap, of the constitution of the Commonwealth, established in 1780, and the act of the legislature, of 1814, before cited :- with an inherent condition for alterations in its government, by the legislature, -but in all other respects fixed, beyond control this charter, not a law can be established for the finally elected, without the action and consent of the overseers, a majority of whom are annu-

CONCLUSION.

Under the present constitution of the college, annuity due and unpaid since the said bridge, the corporation, consisting of seven members, and the franchise thereof, had become the prop- with perpetual succession, is a body large enough for conservative counsel, and not too large for The general court of the colony reserved to prompt and responsible action. The board of annual committees of visitation and examination During the attempts to obtain new charters amounting, the present year, to one hundred under the provincial administration, the college and forty members, appointed mostly from the was governed conformably to the successive community at large, exercises a constant, public charters enacted by the provincial legislatures, and salutary inspection over all the departments until information was received that they had of the college in their practical operations. It been disallowed by the crown. While no acts may become expedient hereafter to enlarge the were in force, the general court passed temporary number of the corporation, to meet the cares of orders, empowering the persons therein named the new and diverse schools springing up in the university; and, in deference to public senti-In a remonstrance addressed to governor ment, to limit the tenure of office of the elective

lished, and all along patronized, by the legisla- two hundred years; and their mutual welfare is so far in the hands of the same persons, whose The convention which met in 1820, to revise equal duty it is to promote the interest of both, the constitution of the Commonwealth, proposed that no practical conflict can ever proceed to to the people an article concerning Harvard extremities, between the powers of the one, and College, as follows: -- "The rights and privileges the rights of the other. The State cannot injure of the president and fellows of Harvard College, the college without injuring itself more; and and the charter and constitution thereof, and of the college cannot resist the reasonable wishes

by law, are hereby confirmed, with this further For a long period after its foundation, Harprovision, to wit: that the board of overseers, vard College was the favorite institution of the in the election of ministers of churches to be State; and the hearts of the people were set members of said board, shall not hereafter be upon it, and their prayers and treasures were confined to ministers of churches of any partic- freely given for its welfare and support. But ular denomination of Christians." The corpo- other institutions have sprung up,-the affecration and overseers assented to this amendment tions of the people have become divided,—the of the constitution of the college, but the people condition of the society and the college has unrejected it, by a vote of eight thousand and dergone great changes, and some alterations in twenty in its favor, and twenty thousand one the government and organization of that ancient university have become necessary, to secure for In chap. vi, article ii, of the constitution, it is it the good will of the public, and render its declared, "that no person, holding the office of admirable resources for instruction in knowledge resident, professor, or instructor, of Harvard and godliness more beneficial to all the people college, shall, at the same time, have a seat in of the Commonwealth. But on account of the the senate or house of representatives."

lateness of the session, the committee do not recommend any specific measures of reform at of the legislature, and of the people, relating to Harvard College, is to show what the legislature mittee, the action of the legislature upon this can do, by showing what it has done, to control report ought not to be considered as settling the government of that institution. This course, anything against the rights of the college, or though tedious, is the only safe one, in default the powers of the legislature, as it is alike the of judicial decisions upon the relative rights dictate of wisdom and justice to leave the pracand powers of the state and the college. There tical exigencies of the future disembarrassed of

consideration of the subject. For the Committee, J. GILES, Chairman.

For the Herald and Journal. ENIGMA.

My second the object whom Paul did address; My whole is the language, which, spoken by Paul, When he spoke to the jailor, he cautions us all;

My 1, 7, 8, 11, 6, is an island in the Egean sea. My 5, 13, 14, 1, is a measure.

My 9, 14, 2, 15, is a preposition. My whole is most excellent advice for saint and sinner.

Jan., 1850. We have an abundance of Enigmas, &c. on hand; our young readers are much interested in them, but they must not send them too fast.

TERMS OF THE HERALD AND JOURNAL.

9. All the colleges in the United States have one common principle of existence under the constitution of the United States, to wit, the inviolability of their charters, so far as not affected by inherent conditions for alteration by state legislatures.

OF THE HERALD AND JUURNAL.

The Association of brethren who undertake the risk and care of publishing this paper, do so solely for the benefit of our Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or remark the new England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont and East Maine Conferences.

1. The Herald and Journal is published weekly, at \$2.00 10. The first section of the fifth chapter of the constitution of 1780, relating to Harvard College in section of the the people of the 3. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor at Boston, post paid.

5. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the 805- We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in full, and the name of the Post Consubscribers in full, and the name of the Post Office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

Printed by F. RAND-Press of G. C. RAND.